LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 33— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 8 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
11 Feb.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16 302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@f..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,552
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN* ..		20 847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20 857
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA*	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA* ..		10 986
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62. C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A £50. B. £48

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,883

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
8th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo, Strait China & Japan
23rd Feb.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Strait China & Japan
29th Mar	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia,
27th Apr.	NARKONDA ..	Colombo and Australia.

† Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS. CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
8th Feb.	BARODA ..	Gwadar via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th ,,	VARELA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
15th ,,	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
22nd ,,	xELORA ..	Mombasa

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Awa Maru ..	6028	2 Feb.	14 Feb.
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 ,,	18 ,,
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 ,,	4 Mar.
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 ,,	8 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 March	15 ,,
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 ,,	18 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	9 ,,

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	27th Jan.	10th Feb.
Taizan Maru ..	13th Feb.	20th ,,
Sumatra Maru..	12th ,,	23rd ,,
Ichiyo Maru ..	14th ,,	25th ,,
TsurushimaMaru	15th ,,	29th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	24th ,,	7th Mar.
Shingo Maru ..	27th ,,	10th ,,
Indo Maru ..	1st Mar.	15th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	13th ,,	25th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—

CH. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad		Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambalia Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of mistations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons. Ltd., Bombay),

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,82
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,392	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectusland Forms please write to the

BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co.Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,937
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

o other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for a big group of Bombay Mills. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 2095, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2989

WANTED—An experienced hand of about 40 years of age, capable to manage an Estate. Pay Rs. 75/- P.M. Apply to Box No. 2098 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle."
A R 712

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE B. A. B. T., TEACHER for a High School. Second Language Persian. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2094 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R 704

WANTED—PERSONS to start their own Business with a Capital of Rs 20 and earn a good profit by our 25 valuable and secret Business Schemes. Is a good chance to be an independent Businessman than to serve. Send Rs. 2/8 to Messrs E. N. ENGINEER AND CO. Post Box 988, Bombay.
A R 711

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

WE cordially invite the Public to inspect our STALLS at the English village and Hunnur Nagar (Indian village) at the 5H FETE. See our ALL WOOL "RAYOLA" Lohies, Rumals, Rugs, Blankets and Suitings.

Also a special line of Knitting Wool, ranging from Rs. 2-13-6 to Rs. 4-3-6 per lb.

GUARANTEED ALL WOOL.

5 per cent. of the sale proceeds will be paid to the 5H Fund.

THE RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
Agents, E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd.,
BOMBAY.
29913

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDER APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from competent persons for the purchase of Rosa and Lemon Grass, ordinary grass, and also Tangadi and Rela bark of the Sandur State and Temple forests.

Particulars can be had from the undersigned on application or in person.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER,
Dewan.
29901

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of providing cement concrete foundations along (1) Babula Tank Road, (2) Haines Road, from DeLisle Road to Jacob Circle, and (3) Haines Road, from Jacob Circle to Mahalaxmi Railway Crossing, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 17th day of February, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. The tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th February, 1928.
29911

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of constructing a Storm Water Drainage System in connection with the New Terminal Station at Bellasis Road.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction up to 2 p.m. on the 20th day of February, 1928, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs 2,500 has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tender forms, specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office, 1st floor, General Offices, Annexe, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 which will not be returned.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, tender and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

M. W. BRAYSHAY,
Ag: Agent,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
29894

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER, KANARA

WILL be held at KODIBAG, near Karwar, 27th February, 1928, and the following days:—

Teak logs 231 tons.
Sissum logs 18 tons.
Matti logs 92 tons.
Teak poles 1625 (number).

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

E. S. B. TAVENER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.

Via Karwar,
4th February, 1928.
29900

WANTED.

A HEALTH OFFICER for the Darbhanga District Board on Rs. 300—25|2—500 with 2nd class T. A. according to District Board Travelling allowance rules.

The applicant must possess the qualifications required by Government notification No. 2144 L.S.G.R., dated the 18th August, 1926. Only candidates, who are natives of this province or domiciled therein need apply. Full particulars of educational qualifications, knowledge of the language and dialects of the district, past experience, age and home address of candidates to be mentioned.

The post is at present for one year with prospect of being made permanent.

The selected candidate will be required to join atonce and to keep a motor car.

Applications will be received up to the 15th February, 1928.

(Sd.) M. P. N. SINHA,
Chairman,
District Board, Darbhanga

Laheriasarai,
The 31st January, 1928.
29902

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DAYAL KANJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.
DEVKABAI, widow of Dayal Kanji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper, outside Bombay, the said Executrix named in the said Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 26th day of January, 1928.
Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
29912

Fine Illustrations Free.

The approach to the human understanding is surer and quicker through the eye by means of pictures, than through the use of words. Pictures tell the whole story at once—the same to all. Words have to be studied before a mental picture is formed. Used in connection with words the picture, like a beam from a searchlight, illuminates the idea it is desired to bring out.

As a special inducement all prospective advertisers will be supplied with free illustrations by our

Advertisers Service Bureau.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CYRIL MISQUITTA, HUBERT MISQUITTA, CRISTOPHER MISQUITTA, OLIVE MISQUITTA AND THOMAS MISQUITTA, all of Bombay, have agreed to sell their piece of land, situate at Vile-Parle, admeasuring 1130 square yards, and bearing Final Plot Number 244 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 2, to my client Mr. BALASHANKAR TULSIDAS, of Bombay, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, estate, property, claim, or demand whatsoever, in, to, upon or in respect of the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Andheri, 7th February, 1928.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
29909

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T).

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGORS IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UNDRIA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Okhaji, Jivanji and Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Gafur Gulam Mohidin Mukri, Abdulla Gulam Mohidin Mukri, Kulsambai, daughter of Gulam Mohidin Mukri, Fakrudin Gulam Mohidin Mukri, Fatmabai and Aishabai, daughters of Gulam Mohidin Mukri, the last three being minors by their brother and guardian Abdulla Gulam Mohidin Mukri, the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 7th June, 1923, made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the right, title, and interest of the Mortgagors in the undermentioned immoveable property TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S., T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the Eastern side of Undria Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 273, Street No. 51, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 8535, New Survey No. 3935, Cadastral Survey No. 1143, Division Byculla, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Desai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Medows Street, Fort, or the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Under the instructions from the Pledges and on account and at the risk of Khoja Joomabhai Nathoo:—

One pair diamond ear-rings.

On account of the Underwriters:—

One bale containing 30 pieces, each 30 yards, Grey Sheeting.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Starring First National's Latest Star
BILLIE DOVE.
Pathe Super Gazette.
TIME:—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Commenced from SATURDAY 4th February, 1928.

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s
BRAND NEW MYTHOLOGICAL FILM.
RUKMINI HARAN
RUKMINI HARAN
(An Episode from Mahabharat)

The story of Rukmini Haran is very widely known to young and old and needs us new introduction. Scenes and photography are very excellent and masterpiece

AT THE
NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.
Time and Charges as Usual.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS SPLENDID
You will be delighted to see this mythological film throughout.
Apply for booking to
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.
BALAJI HOUSE,
Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
Warner Brothers greatest Picture in 7 parts
"THE NIGHT CRY"
with the famous dog star.
RIN-TIN-TIN
Who is capturing the true criminal, a giant vulture, and saving his master's baby from the gaint bird of prey.
Also
The world's greatest Comedian
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"CHARLIE THE TRAMP"
A roaring Mutual Comedy in 2 Reels.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

Auction Sale of old Iron, pipes, Steel wire rope, Brass condenser tubes, Manilla rope, one Steel Barge, two wooden Coal Barges, old rope slings, Rubber scrap, old Tarpauline, Horse Stall fittings, Empty wooden cases, casks, paint kegs drums, steel barrel, old linen, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 8th February, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. at the P. and O Dock and at 3-15 p.m. at the B. I Dock, Mazagon, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
Capitol
Opp. Victoria Terminus.
TO-NIGHT at 6-15 and 10 P.M.
The fascinating stage and screen star
IVOR NOVELLO
with
ISABEL JEANS AND MAE MARSH
in the gorgeous British Master-piece
THE RAT
From the Story by
DAVID LE' STRANGE
Full Chorus from
"FOLIES BERGERE" PARIS
Wonderful under-world dances.
The love story of an apache who threw aside the love offerings of a society lady for he humbe homage of a kindred heart.
Also The BARRACKPORE RACES.

Owing to Public Demand
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
CONTINUES
For one week more.
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
Marvellous Production
"The VENGEANCE"
Featuring.
Miss SULOCHANA, Miss ZILLOO, and other Well-Known Stars.
TO MISS TO REPENT.
Daily 4 Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

The morning papers are read at an early hour and before the reader goes out to do the day's purchasing the advertisements are consulted when they serve as guides for shopping. Morning newspapers are carefully perused by business men everywhere.

The Bombay Chronicle,
is a morning newspaper.

USE
MAWS
FLOORING TILES
Always available from
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NATYAKALA PRAVARTAK SANGIT MANDALI
will stage
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m. Wed. 8/2/1928
EKAHI PAISA (In Hindi-Urdu)
SATURDAY, 11th Feb 1928 at 9 p. m.
SHADIKI PEHELI RAAT (In Hindi-Urdu)
(First Night of Marriage)
(By Munshi Abbas Ali Saheb)
at the ELPHINSTONE THEATRE Grant Road
Book your Seats at the Theatre from 3 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 6 p.m. Daily.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

ABSENCE OF SELLERS—TRADE BUYING—SHORTS COVERING—SPECULATIVE BUYING ON REACTION THEORY—FUTURES 40 TO 44 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Feb. 6.

The New York futures market opened 8 points higher on better cablegrams from Liverpoo market; but reacted 6 points on scattered selling. At this level trade buying influenced considerable short covering and speculative buying which resulted in a sharp rise of 40 to 44 points by the close.

Spot Cotton prices improved 40 points to 17.90c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 40 to 37 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 39 points 17.41c.

The oversold condition of the market resulted in a sharp rise on short covering and speculative buying. We continue to believe that present prices are low enough and strongly advise buying in easier markets as higher prices are inevitable on any crop scare and more because the market is well liquidated. Cotton has passed into strong hands and South has hedged most part of the unmarketed cotton. Both technical and satistical situation of the market favour higher prices, however we will not be surprised to see some downward jerk on publication of January mill consumption in America.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

	New York, Feb. 6.
Previous Close	17.22
10 a.m. opening	17.30 plus .08
10-25 a.m. lowest	17.24 plus .02
11 a.m.	17.40 plus .18
12 noon	17.46 plus .24
2-02 p.m. highest	17.65 plus .43
3 p.m. close	17.63 plus .41

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 6th February:—

New York market advanced on speculative buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th inst. as follows:—

"Think market well liquidated. With speculators short prefer purchase on recessions."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 6.
March	17.38+.41
May	17.54+.40
July	17.63+.41
October	17.41+.40
December	17.43+.44
Middling Spot	17.90+.40

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Feb. 6.
March	17.21+.40
May	17.20+.37
Middling Spot	17.41+.39

NEW YORK

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York. 11 a.m.—

March	17.20
May	17.36
July	17.40

New York. Noon Call.—

March	17.22
May	17.42
July	17.46

New Orleans 9.30 a.m.—

March	17.09
May	17.02
July	17.06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Feb 6. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,050
Day's Exports to Great Britain	32,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	23,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Feb. 6.
Demand Bills	486.81

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 6

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 14-13/16.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 6.

Copper, English Best Selected £66-3/8.
Copper, Braziers £76.
Yellow Metal £65.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £22-1/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13.
Tin, English Ingots £242-1/4.

LIVERPOOL.

GOOD UNDERTONE— UNFOUNDED RUMOURS OF STRIKE— SELLING PRESSURE OVER— FUTURES 2 POINTS HIGHER TO 2 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 9 to 10 points in sympathy with previous New York closing prices. There was absence of sellers and prices assumed a hardening tendency on trade fixing call sales. Some unfounded rumours regarding strike in Lancashire, discouraged buyers, but later on the market displayed a good undertone and closed at a decline of 2 points for near months while distant positions gained 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 1 point and sales of 5,000 bales were reported.

Empire futures closed 2 points lower, but Egyptians registered a sharp rise of 23 points on reports of low waters in Nile.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. cabled to their Liverpool Agents as under on the 6th February:—

Even if market should go temporarily lower do you consider present level safe for purchases?

The reply received this morning reads: "YES."

(2) American friends cable to Messrs. Langley and Co. as under,—

Sharp advance at close on short covering and absence sellers due trade buying.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Short covering, some trade fixing, market oversold, but would sell or hedge."

Reuter.—Market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices, and advanced further on covering by shorts, and buying on the reaction theory.

Takings of World's Spinners American cotton:—

Week ending 28-1-28 .... 310,000 Bs.
Week endinf 4-2-28 .... 296,600 Bs.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 6th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market unfavourably affected by beneficial rains in Texas; Expect comparatively small American consumption for previous month. Lancashire strikes rumour unfounded; Nile too low, cause for anxiety."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

Expect small American consumption for previous month. No new feature."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Liverpool resisted American weakness to-day. Now America is stronger in consequence of dry weather again in Texas. Government recommending great caution cultivators water irrigation owing to Nile souree being too low causing great anxiety."

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.10
Scinde, Fine	7.30
Scinde, Superfine	7.50
Bengal, Good	6.90
Bengal, Fully Good	7.10
Bengal, Fine	7.30
Oomra, Good	7.55
Oomra, Fully Good	7.80
Oomra, Fine	8.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.55
Broach Fine	8.80
Broach Superfine	9.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 6.
February	16.30+.23
March	16.40+.23
April	16.40+.23
May	16.60+.23
June	16.60+.23
July	16.71+.24
August	16.71+.24
September	16.71+.24
October	16.77+.26
November	16.82+.25
December	16.77+.28
January	16.77+.28
February	16.77+.28
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. spot	17.05+.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 6. Opening	Closing
February		9.25—.02
March	9.16	9.24—.02
April		9.22—.01
May	9.15	9.23—.01
June		9.20—.01
July	9.12	9.20—.01
August		9.14—.
September		9.13+.01
October	8.29	9.08+.02
November		9.05+.02
December		9.05+.02
January	8.97	9.05+.02
February		9.05—.02
Middling Spot		9.83—.01

BOMBAY

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Extensive buying. Short covering better Liverpool. Closed firm.

Following a rise of 40 points in New York futures, the local market opened very steady at Rs. 349 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 350/4 on buying by speculative operators and Commission houses. At this level there was some profit-taking and prices declined to Rs. 349. Later on prices improved to Rs. 351 on better Liverpool advices and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A./M.	350	8	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J./A.	354	0	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	288	8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	290	8	0
Fine M.G. Oomra March	317	8	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May 318	0	0	

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool being firm at a rise of 18 points, the forward market ruled firm on buying by Commission Houses. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

FG. MG. Broach A/M.	352/8
FG. MG. Broach J/A.	355
FG. MG. Bengal Mar.	292
FG. MG. Bengal May	294
Fine MG. Oomra Mar.	319
Fine MG. Oomra May	319/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 7.
February	207.00+3.70
May	214.40+4.00
August	718.80+3.30

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
F. P. Bales.

	1927-28.	1926-27.
Receipts to date 6-2-28	6685000	10130000
,, Yesterday do	22000	42000
Exports to date do	3540000	6901000
Stock at Ports 3-2-28	2401000	2877000
,, Interior Towns do	1182000	1406000
,, Liverpool 3-2-28	86400	1310000
Visible Supply 3-2-28	5517000	7188000
Quantity in Sight do	11252000	14733000

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Bengal 290 March.
Bengal 292 May.
Broach 351 A./M.
Broach 354 J./A.
Oomra 318 March.
Oomra 319 May

Bengal	311	305	298	291	283
S. P.	309	303	296	289	281
Raj.	311	305	298	291	283
P. S.		405	398	391	
Oomra	335	328	321	311	
C. P. 1	365	358	351	341	
C. P. 2	350	343	336	326	
Khandesh	323	313	303	293	
Muthia		308	298	284	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

300 Currimbhai Ujjain 345/50
100 Tata Mills Ujjain 360
100 Tata Mills Bhensa 440
100 Patel Cotton Co. Shenabad 313
100 N. Fatehally Shegaon 300
100 Rathi Co. Shegaon 306
200 Japan Muthia 298/300
100 Langley Bhopal 358
200 Gosho Maheji 308
100 Forbes Darwah 349
100 Forbes Harsud 312

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Bengal Superfine	290		
Bengal Fine	285	280	+6
Begal FG.	275	270	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	285	280	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	275	270	
Wardha-Hinght. Fine	340	330	
Nagpur Fine	340	330	+28
Yeotmal Fine	330/32	320	
Arvi Fine	330	320	+13/4
Amraoti Fine	320	305/10	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315/17	300/5	+7
Mulkapur Fine	310/12	295/97	
Khandesh Fine	300/3	295	—9/10
Muthia Fine		285/90	
Muthia FG.			—25
Nanded/Purna FG,G.S	325		
Purna FG.GS.	320	300/5	
Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS.		295/305	
Indore/Ujjain Fine		305	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	305	
Broach FG.			
Broach Fine			+20
Westerns MG.		330	
Westerns FG.			
Cambodia	445		
Miraj/Sangli	385		April.
Comota Good	390		+32
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Wheat May	7	4	0
Linseed May	10	5	0
Castorseed May	9	15	0
Cottonseed F./M	4	12	0
Groundnuts Ready	11	6	0
Teelseed F./M.	9	4	0
Gram Punjab	40	0	0
Coconut Oil	8	8	0
Wheat Delhi	7	8	0
Wheat Delhi Jan.	7	5	6
Wheat Karachi	7	8	0

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 7.
Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales 4-2-28

	Ready	Ready leafy	This year Average	Last year Delivery Contract.
Khandesh	1,464	1,90,642	2,59,465	
Central India	2,000	1,64,057	1,64,017	
Barsi & Nagar	1,939	1,85,098	1,34,737	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	435	73,845	44,840	
Berar	2,484	3,91,500	3,65,124	
Central Provinces	1,115	1,66,463	1,32,550	
Total Oomras	9,437	11,71,011	11,00,733	
Dholera	191	57,923	45,718	
N.-W. Provinces		59,929	50,159	
Rajputana	286	24,465	21,480	
Sind-Punjab	208	1,03,285	70,589	
Broach		2,615	244	
Coompta & Dharwar		3,614	20,030	
Westerns-No therns		3,662	9,133	
Cocanada			255	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,648	4,603	
Persian		3,280	2,874	
American		22,093	73,728	
Egyptian & African		9,619	21,515	
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		64	50	
Total		10,122	14,69,208	14,21,251

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 2nd Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year
Europe	4,720	2,55,383	1,17,980
Japan & China	1,700	3,86,029	5,12,420
Coast Ports	355	12,071	3,589
Up-country by Rail		37,895	44,589
Afloat in Labour for Europe.			
China and Japan		47,027	58,414
Total	6,775	7,38,405	7,36,992

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Broker's Assn. Ltd.).

	Bombay, Feb. 7.		
Ready	21	5	6
Maha	21	5	3
Falguna	21	6	6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 99.97-98-99	21	5	6
National City	21	8	0
Ready	59	0	6
London Ready	26	1/16	
Forward	26	0	0
London Shanghai.			
Opening	2	7	0
Closing	2	7	0
New York Cent	56	7/8	

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Maha	58/12/0	59/1/9	58/15/0	59/0/6
Falguna	58/14/0	59/0/0	58/14/0	58/15/6

SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 7.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/12/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-1/

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/8

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 103-6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-3.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-7.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 102.

Forward Rates:—16th Feb. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/13 1945/55 Rs. 106/8/6.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

3 Months 4-7/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-7/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/4 per cent.
One/Three Months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents.

Name.		Latest Prices.		
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. £		1	5	0
Indian Loan 1950/55		92	15	0
Nundyroog Gold Co. Ordy.		0	14	3
Anglo Burma Tin Co.		1	4	0
Attock Oil		1	6	3
Associated Portland Cement		1	2	0
Bengal Iron Ordy.		1	8	0
Burma Corporation	Rs	0	13	3
British American Tobacco	£	5	6	9
Courtaulds		7	8	0
Calico Printers		1	7	6
Dunlop Rubber Co.		1	14	0
Anglo Persian Oil Co.		3	5	0
Rhodesian & General Asbestos		4	10	0
James Finlay Ordy.		4	12	6
General Elec. Co. Ordy.		1	16	6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ordy.		5	10-7-1/2	
West Rand Consolidated Mines		0	13	9
Shell Transport & Trading Co.		4	7	6
Hudson's Bay Co. Ordy.		4	17	6
Malayalam Plantations		2	2	0
British Burma Pets. Ordy.		0	7	0
Rubber Plants Investment Trust O.		2	0	0
Soudan Plantations		4	0	0
Vickers Ordy.		0	11	7-1/2
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ordy.		0	14	3
Imperial Tobacco Ordy.		5	4	3

Government Securities.—Steady.
General Securities.—Steady.
Oil shares.—Improving tendency.
Rubber shares.—Steady.
Stock of Rubber in London.—65969 Tons.
Decrease on week.—316

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 6

Chartered Bank of India A. and C. £21 1/2.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £131-1/2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.

National Bank £52-1/2.

Eastern Bank £6-1/2.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £88-5/8.

Conversion Loan £76-3/4.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent. £101-1/2.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £56.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £66-1/4.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70-1/4.

Consols £55.

War Loan 5 per cent £101-3/4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-3/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Feb. 6
T T Berlin on London	20.42-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.99
T T Madrid on London	28.62
T T Milan on London	92 13
T T Berne on London	25.32
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.31

COMING AMERICAN COTTON CROP

REPORT OF BOLL-WEEVIL

Washington, Jan. 14.

The Department of Agriculture issued a report estimating the average number of weevil entering hibernation in the fall of 1927, the figures representing the number of weevils per ton of moss. The report shows that the number entering hibernation in Southern Louisiana was 357, against 192 in 1926, in South Carolina 1,525, against 48; in Georgia 220, against 48; and in Alabama 148, no comparison being available for this State. Reports from States east of the Mississippi River indicate that the late crop of boll weevils was more abundant, owing to the better condition for hibernation than in several years, while the south-eastern States report that the increase is greater and more general than for a number of years.

North and South Carolina report that weevil hibernation in some sections is greater than ever before in the history of the States. Oklahoma reports that weevils have migrated farther into the northern and western sections of the State than ever before. Texas reports that the late fall conditions were favourable for the multiplication of weevils, and Mississippi states that weevils are unusually abundant except in the overflowed districts.

BULLISH WEEVIL REPORT.

Just at the time when cotton growers in the United States are beginning to prepare the land for the cotton crop of the coming season, the Washington Department of Agriculture has issued a report in which the strength of the invading army of boll weevil when it emerges from its winter quarters is estimated. It is calculated rather to encourage the bulls than the bears. Every ton of moss in Southern Louisiana is estimated to contain 357 boll weevils in a state of hibernation, compared with 192 a year ago. In South Carolina the increase is much more alarming the respective estimates being 1,525 and a mere 48, while in Georgia this year's estimate is 220, against 48 a year ago. From the States east of the Mississippi the reports indicate that the boll weevil "crop" is more abundant than it has been for several years, and similar testimony has been received concerning the South Eastern States. North and South Carolina have told the authorities that in some sections weevil hibernation is greater than ever before in the history of the States, while from Oklahoma there comes the disturbing statement that the weevils have due themselves in farther to the north and west of the State than they have ever done before. Texas states that the conditions generally have been more favourable to the multiplication of the pest, and the only consolation in the report from Mississippi is that while weevils are unusually abundant this does not apply to the recently flooded districts.

The more rumour of the character of the report was enough to check the downward trend of prices in New York on Saturday, and probably they will tend to soar upwards to-day, when operators have had time to consider the matter. It will be very unfortunate in this should prove to be the case, for if there is one thing needed to help Manchester trade it is stability in the price of the raw material. The only comfort is to be found in the reflection that somewhat similar reports have been issued before, and that their effects have been nothing like so disastrous as anticipated.—"Manchester Guardian."

POSSIBLE CROP 20,000,000 BALES.

Mr. R. Larmour Neil, writing on the 16th ultimo in the "Manchester Guardian," views a possibility of a record crop as under:—

Liverpool and American cotton markets have apparently attached little importance to the recent very low temperatures which for almost a whole week prevailed in all the cotton-growing States, and yet they may prove to have been of momentous importance to the cotton business of the whole world. The "Manchester Guardian" gives these temperatures as follows:—

	Atlantic States Hi.	Low.	Central Gulf Hi.	Low.	Southern Gulf Hi.	Low
Dec. 31	64	54	46	22	42	4
Jan. 3	26	10	22	4	30	4
,, 4	26	12	28	8	36	18
,, 5	16	12	32	12	44	20

These figures show apparently three or four days in succession of a temperature of only 4 to 8 degrees above zero over Texas and all the Gulf States, and of three or four days of day and night temperatures averaging 17 degrees above zero in the Atlantic States. Such severe weather is not only unusual but probably unique at this time of the year, and without the slightest doubt it has killed a very large proportion of the boll weevil hibernating in the cotton States. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that many other insect enemies of cotton and less robust than the weevil perished at the same time, and as the severe frost has since been followed by good rains over most of the cotton-growing area, the soil is now in fine condition for its preparation for the new crop.

Those who have hitherto based their expectations of future prices on the wider distribution and increase in the number of weevil this year will now have to readjust their view-point and when the effects are realised the price of cotton is likely to decline. Why not? It cannot be denied that the possibilities for the next crop with the weevil largely eliminated, are once more stupendous. In 1926 the acreage planted to cotton in the Southern States was approximately 47,000,000 and the crop 18,000,000 bales. Would it be out of reason, in the event of favourable planting conditions, to estimate the acreage this year at 50,000,000 and the possible crop at 18,000,000 to 20,000,000? Far from it! This acreage is virtually assured if the price of cotton remains, until the planting is completed, at anything like its present level of say 10d. per pound. As to the yield, it would only require one of 200lb. per acre on 50,000,000 acres to produce 20,000,000 bales. Such a yield, of course, presupposes better than an average one, but not by any means a maximum.

The above are considerations which, however exaggerated they may appear at the present time, the English cotton trade will do well to keep in mind.

AMERICAN COTTON VALUES.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool, in a cotton circular dated 16th Jan. say:—Despite the smaller consumption figure for December by American mills and bearish talk concerning the new crop, such as increased sales of fertilisers and expectations of a must longer acreage, the undertone of the market is very steady around the 10d. level. Ever since the peak of prices was touched, at the beginning of September, there has been a steady flow of bull liquidation and particularly of late also a great deal of selling for "short" account, encouraged by pessimistic reports of one kind or another, while the trade has kept aloof from fresh buying and has been drawing on reserves. All this, of course, makes for a healthier state of affairs eventually, and it looks as if the market were in an oversold condition, so that with any favourable circumstances turning up we might see a sharp recovery. The statistical position is now strengthening from week to week, and were it not for so much bearish talk about new crop prospects, cotton would probably be selling higher. It is, of course, far too early to have any pronounced views about new crop prospects, but taking into consideration the usual vicissitudes through which the crop must pass, we think it preferable to buy in weak markets, without, however, following an advance too far, and selling in strong markets.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 6.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 3/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 6.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/5-3/4 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers £8-15.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers £17-15.
Rapeseed, foria ton—
Feb/Mar shipment value £18-10

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 6.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Mar/Apl delivery paid 28/2-1/4.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery paid and buyers 28/10 1/2.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers £17-7-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment sellers £17.6.3.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
(No quotation.)
Linseed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers £17.17.6.

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DIFFICULTIES OF SMALL CANTEEN CONTRACTORS

OBJECTS OF NEW SYNDICATE IN FORMATION

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

At the suggestion of Mr. A. C. Murray, Managing Director of the Canteen Contractors Syndicate, now in formation, a special sub-committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, was convened on Monday the 6th instant to meet and discuss with him the projected scheme for the co-operative purchase by Contractors of stocks for their canteens.

Mr. Murray emphasised that it was not the intention of the Syndicate to import its goods from abroad where they could be obtained as fresh and as cheaply from the Indian Markets. A large number of lines would still be procured from the present local sources of supply.

INTERESTS OF SMALL CONTRACTOR.

Asked how the interests of the small contractor would be affeceted by the syndicate, Mr. Murray replied that this was a most important point, since Contractors catering for a single regimental Institute formed the majority of the members.

There was not the slightest doubt that the smaller the contractor the more directly would he benefit by this co-operative movement. Hitherto his requirements being limited he had had to buy at heavy disadvantage compared with the bigger firms. Through the Syndicate he would now obtain his goods at the same price and profit as the large multiple-contractors.

THE DIFFICULTIES.

Commanding Officers of smaller Units particularly, preferred to have their own contractors serving only themselves. But with limited turn over and paying maximum prices for his stocks, the Contractor for the smaller unit had a struggle to exist; a struggle in which the soldier's interests are inevitably affected. With the new reduced rates of Army pay now coming into force, that struggle had become keener. It was the old system now being supplanted that had threatened the existence of the single-unit contractor. The new co-operative movement gave him a fair change to render satisfaction to the troops, while earning a reasonable livelihood for himself.—A.P.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing Quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/ per cwt FBH.
S. S. Arabia Rs 8/14 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 8/14 per cwt FBH.
Shipment January Rs. 9/14 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Feb-March Rs. 9/2-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 9/7 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—January Rs. 9/ per cwt FBH
Feb-March Rs. 9/4-1/2 per cwt FBH.
July1Aug-Sept. Rs. 9/9 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co Ld.)
Muktsar, Feb. 5.

Wheat Har	.....	4 3	6
Gram Jeth	.....	3 6	0
Rapeseed Bisakh	.....	6 13	0
Gwara Phagan	.....	2 9	6
Gwara Bisakh	.....	2 11	6
Cottonseeds Phagan	.....	3 14	6
Cotonseeds Bisakh	.....	4 0	6
Wheat Ready	4 6 0	4 12	0
Gram Ready	3 12 0	4 0	6
Cotton Ready		27 0	0
Gram Ready	2 8 0	2 10	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon 6th Feb :—

	cwts.
Wheat	5.071
Linseed	2,559
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,048
Gingellyseeds	5.687
Poppyseed	20
Groundnuts	54,004
Castorseed	8,758
Rice	3,554
Myrabollams	10,146
Cottonseed	36,883
Gram	2.157
Joowar	665
Barley	555
Bajree	5,617
Coal	2,378 tons.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers 47/-.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers 46/6.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Arrived U. K. paid 47/9.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
May/June shipment buyers 49/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 6

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No 25. C. & F Calcutta.—
Feb/Mar per cwt. 14/1 1/2.
July/Sept per cwt. 14/4 1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept per cwt. 14/5 1/2.
C. & F Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt. 14/6 1/4.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb 6.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

COMING—GRAND INDIAN MASTERPIECE
MADAN'S GLORIOUS PRODUCTION

"Kavi Jaideo"
A Well-known SAINT of BENGAL

A Picture shown in Calcutta only for 23 WEEKS. Story based on moral as well as on Religious principles. See the life of a great Saint of Bengal in true color form.

Don't Miss to bring your family with you

TO BE SCREENED AT

Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.

N. B.—GRAND OPPORTUNITY for BENGALEES, who stay in Bombay, to see this Magnificent Picture of the Great BENGALI SAINT.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

COMPETITION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

Particulars of the Fifth Annual Competition of Industrial Designs to be held at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S. W., in June, 28, have now been issued, and can be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W. C.2. Intending Competitors must apply to the Secretary of the Society between May 1st and May 12th for the necessary entry forms. In all, scholarships and prizes amounting to nearly £1,600 are offered in connexion with the 1928 competition.

The Empire Marketing Board are offering in connexion with this competion three prizes for a design in four colours for a shop window bill, with the lettering "By Empire Produce from Home and Overseas." The Royal Society of Arts offers a prize of £50 for designs for an entrance hall to a cinema, and a prize of £25 for a design for a silver cup for the Swiney prize for the best published work on jurisprudence. Four scholarships will also be awarded—the James Hyde scholarship of £100 for architectural decoration or textiles; one of £75 for designs for printed and woven dress goods and printed furnishings offered by the Tootal Broadhurst Lee Company; the Lewis Berger schodarship of £60, open to apprentices, students or craftsmen in the craft of painting and decorating; and the Art Congress studentship of £50 for practising craftsmen or designers, founded by the late Sir William Cuthbert Quilter.

Valuable prizes ranging from £5 to £52 10s. are also offered as under:

In the architectural decoration section for designs for a wrought-iron canopy for the entrance to a theatre, a decorative fountain, a petrol-filling station, and a bathroom.

In the textile section for designs for cretonnes; Axminster carpets; printed linens; machinemade lace; hand embroidery; silk fabrics for furniture and decoration; and wallpaper.

In the furniture section for dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, dining chairs, wireless cabinet, and panels for a baby carriage.

In the book production section for pages of text; title page contents page, head and tail pieces; end papers, jacket, and binding case.

In the pottery and glass section for china cup, saucer, cream jug, bread and butter plate, and teapot; earthenware dinner plate and vegetable dish; service of glass, and a cut centrepiece with vases to match.

In the miscellaneous section for designs for posters and showcards for textile fabrics; motor oil and tyres; cocoa and Easter eggs; infants' food; and an electric wiring system; and for designs for Christmas cards and calendars; bookmarks; booklet cover; and a window display piece.

The Royal Society of Arts was founded in 1754 for "The Encouragement of the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of the Country" and it is interesting to remember that it was this Society's offer of Prizes in 1846 for "useful objects calculated to improve general taste" which led to the holding of the Great Exhibition of 1851 and to the commencement of the present school of Art-Workmanship in the British Empire. Fuller details about the Comptition are available at the "Chronicle" office.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb 6.

Spot	26 1/16
Forward	26

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4.11.1/2

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government have obtained the services of Dr. Harold Mann for a period of three months to advise them regarding the problems arising from the irrigation of black cotton soils and deposition of silt from Mahjra river water.-A.P.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.
ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
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TESTIMONIAL
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 8 0
Epsom Salt	3 8 0
Sagu Flour 1st quality	9 8 0
Sago Flour market quality	9 4 0
Maize Starch, pearl	10 12 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 12 0
Magnesiam Chloride German.	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	30 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	24 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	22 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	16 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 4 0
Bleaching Powder United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 1 0
Bleaching Powder, Electric (German) Small	9 4 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German- Large	8 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide English Large Pkg.	8 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 6 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 2 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 0 0
Soda Ash	7 2 0
Bichromite of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	34 0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	26 0 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 3
Antimony Salt	0 5 10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 0
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 6 9
Formal-de-hyde	0 6 3

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Simple New Dental Method Restores Cloudy Teeth to Gleaming Whiteness

THANKS to modern dental science, it's been found that teeth seldom are naturally off color. Most often they are simply coated with a dingy film which ordinary dentifrices do not successfuliy clear off. That's why brushing has failed you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you'll feel that film now — a slippery sort of coating. It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites germ growth, tooth decay and gum troubles. For health's sake and for beauty, you must remove it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Today, in place of using an old-type dentifrice, get the film-removing paste called Pepsodent which dental authorities now so widely urge. You'll find, to your own surprise, that your teeth gleam like jewels, that your gums take on a healthy, coral tint—your smile gleaming and wonderfully attractive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

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Send 4d. in stamps for sample to:-
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BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Prof. Horrwitz's lecture on "Romance of Numerals," Cama Institute, 172 Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Bombay Races: Second Day of Big Meeting.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Mr. N. K. Sidhanta's lecture on "English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources," University Lecture Hall, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 9.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay will be held in the Corporation Hall, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.), to consider the Revised Estimates for 1927-28 and the Budget Estimates for 1928-29, proposed by the Improvements Committee.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Associations today (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when members are requested to attend.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLASS.

The Maternity and Child-welfare Class conducted by Dr. H. V. Tilak, at the Damodar Hall, Parel, for the Mahila Mandal of the Social Service League will be held this week to-day (Wednesday), between 3-30 and 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), instead of on Friday between 2-30 and 3-30 p.m.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Mr. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor and Head of the Department of English, Lucknow University, will deliver the third lecture of his course of Wilson Philological Lectures for the current year on "English in relation to Anglo-Saxon and its other sources" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building, to-day (Wednesday), at 4-30 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "English Accidence" and the lecture is open to the public.

Mr. Sidhanta will also deliver on the same day and at the same place at 6 p.m. the second lecture of his course of public lectures on "Contemporary English Drama". The subject of the lecture is "Shaw and Modern Comedy."

SARASWAT CLUB, SANTA CRUZ.

The members of the Saraswat Club, Santa Cruz, met at a well attended meeting of their Club, and passed a resolution congratulating Mr. K. F. Nariman on the successful vindication of his honour.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Finals in Gentlemen's Singles in the First Bombay University Tennis Tournament will be played on the Wilson College Gymkhana Courts, Marine Lines, to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. N. R. Suvarna (Seth Gordhandas Sunderds Medical College) will play against Mr. A. G. Gupte (Elphinstone College).

The Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, will preside on the occasion and Lady Mehta will distribute the prizes to the winners in the First Tennis Tournament of the University of Bombay. Staff and students of all the Colleges affiliated to the University are cordially invited to attend.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY. NEW YORK.

	Feb. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	17.63
To-day's Opening Rate	17.77
Difference	+.14
To-day's Closing Rate	17.73
Difference	+.10

LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	9.20
To-day's Opening Rate	9.32
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing Rate	9.36
Difference	+.16
Broach Expectation	351 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Feb. 7.
Silver Ready	26 2 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 2 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

HIGH COURT

CASE AGAINST RUSSIAN JEWELLER.

BROTHER CHARGES HIM WITH CHEATING

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Madgaoker and a special jury, the trial opened of the case in which Abraham Perry, a Russian jeweller, is charged at the instance of his brother Nathan Perry with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of jewellery worth about Rs. 5 lakhs.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, instructed by the Government Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Joseph Baptista with Mr. M. M. Garakhan.

According to the complainant he is a Russian national domiciled in India as a British subject. He came out to India 20 years ago and for the last few years was engaged in business in Calcutta as jeweller and watch-maker in the name of N. Perry and Co. He invited his brothers and sisters from Russia to join him in India which they did and in 1921 Abraham Perry was taken into his business in Calcutta. In that same year a general power of attorney was given to him to look after the business in the name of Nathan.

After some time the complainant left India leaving his orother to look after the business and entrusted him with some jewellery and watches at Bombay. These, it is alleged, the accused pledged with one Mrs. Jeejeebhoy and her son in Bombay contrary to the understanding with his brother. The complainant therefore has charged the accused with criminal breach of trust and cheating.

The defence as disclosed in the cross-examination of the complainant is that Nathan was highly involved in financial difficulties in 1923-24 and there were many decrees against him. Therefore with a view to avoid attachment he removed the stock of jewellery, etc., to Hyderabad (Deccan). Thereafter all the goods were transferred to the accused who was instituted as the owner. According to the defence it was at the instruction of the complainant that Abraham pledged and sold the goods; the money thus realised being sent over to the complainant in Europe where he badly needed it.

The accused pleaded that had not committed the offence.

The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED THEFT OF JEWELLERY

ACCUSED REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY

Valoo Visa, a domestic servant in the employ of Jethabhai Meghji, a cloth merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, was traced after a lapse of nearly eight years at Anjar (Cutch) and was arrested in connection with a theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 38,745 which had occurred on September 10, 1920. On information given by him one Devikishen was arrested and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday and was remanded to police custody for 10 days pending further enquiries.

The accused, it was alleged, was absconding from his master's house since August 29, 1920. On September 10 that followed, the mother of Meghji, the master of the accused, opened the safe and found to her surprise jewellery worth Rs. 38,745 missing. The accused was suspected and a complaint was lodged with the police.

The accused succeeded in evading the police for all the seven years that followed, but was arrested recently at Anjar in Cutch State. Sub-Inspector Pathan was, on receipt of infomation, sent there to make further inquiries. In consequence of a statement made by Valloo, Devikishen Kara was arrested in Bombay on Monday and was remanded as above.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL

ANNUAL SPORTS AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The annual sports and Prize distribution gathering of the Elphinstone High School was held in the school compound at Dhobi Talao on Tuesday evening, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister of Education presiding.

After a lengthy programme of sports by students, ex-students and teachers of the school was gone through, the chairman distributed prizes to the students who won in the sports and to these who were successful at the examinations.

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

A few copies of the Presidential Address of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru are available and may be obtained from the Secretary of the Liberal Federation, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at 2 annas a copy.

VICTORY FOR WORKERS

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S CLIMB-DOWN!

STRIKERS TAKEN BACK UNCONDITIONALLY

It will be read with considerable interest that the sympathetic strike in the municipal workshop at Foras Road, which came off on Monday as a direct consequence of the dismissal of 50 workers by the Municipal Commissioner for their having absented themselves from the Workshop on the day of the hartal, has fortunately ended in a complete and well-deserved victory for the workers. It is now an open secret that the Municipal Commissioner wanted these 50 workers to submit to an abject and humiliating compromies which the workers boldly refused to do. No amount of persuasion could induce them to say that they participated in the hartal owing to some intimidation from the outside quarters. The hostile attitude of the authorities was responsible for the sympathetic strike which a majority of workers in the Foras Road Municipal Workshop declared on Monday as a protsst against the action of the Municipal Commissioner. The sympathetic strike continued on Tuesday morning again. More than 300 workers refused to resume their work until the 50 wokers who were dismissed, were unconditionally reinstated in their places. The men on strike started peaceful picketing outside the premises of the Municipal Workshop with a view to get the inside men out. The strike ended in the afternoon when all the workers, including even the dismissed fifty, were taken back, unconditionally.

MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S STRIKE ENDS

AUTHORITIES REINSTATE SUSPENDED MEN

The strike of the workmen of the Municipal Workshop came to and end on Tuesday as the municipal authorities agreed to re-instate the fifty men who were suspended for absenting themselves on the 3rd instant. The adjournment of the municipal corporation on Monday afternoon seemed to have had a salutary effect and the matter has thus ended satisfactorily to all concerned.

IMPROVEMENT CHAWL RENTALS

PROPOSITION AGAINST INCREASE

MATTER REFERRED BACK TO COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Improvements Board was held on Tuesday after-noon Dr. S. S. Patliwalla presiding.

Dr. C. G. Viegas moved that the Chief Officer be asked to report what work each of the following officers of the Engineering Department, viz. (1) the Engineer or his acting incumbents, (2) the Architect, (3) two Senior Assistant Engineers, (4) 2 Junior Assistant Engineers and (5) six Sub-Engineers are expected to do during the first six months from 1st April to 30th September 1928-1929 and during the last six months from 1st October 1928 to 31st March 1929, the amount of money to be spent during the first half of the year 1928-29 and to be spent during the second half of the year 1928-29, on each item of the work to be done by each of them, and whether any administrative work is to be done by any of them and, if so, what administrative work. And that the Chief Officer be requested to submit this Report directly to the Board very early to enable the Board to consider the Engineering Department Budget provision.

The proposition was lost.

CHAWL RENTS.

Dr. J. N. Choksy then moved that the board is of opinion that the rents of their prewar chawls should not be increased and that the Improvements committee's resolution, No. 672 dated 6th December 1927 be rescinded so far as it relates to the increase of rents of these chawls and any excess rent collected shall be refunded.

MR. BOMAN-BEHRAM'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendmeent to refer the matter back to the Improvements Committee.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee pointed out that the Improvement Trust hardly got 4.60 per cent as rental while they had to pay something like 4.50 per cent as interest on their loans. He urged the supporters or the resolution to define their policy and determine an economic rent. It was all very well he said, to make "chaman" and "anand" at the expense of the public but he enquired if a landlord would accept the rent from his tenants which the Improvement Trust did.

THE ECONOMIC RENTAL.

Mr. B. G Horniman emphasised that even if they received one per cent they should not mind. The economic rent, he said, was what a tenant was able to pay

Sir V. A. Dabholker expressed his surprise that though Mr. Horniman was on the Land Committee he was not present when the question of rent was discussed. He also asked as to why he did not vote against the proposition in the Improvements Committee. He expected more activity from a representative of the voters than a nominated member of the Government. It was no use sitting mute in the committee ond take no interest on behalf of the rate payers and then make a windy speech in the Board's meeting.

Mr. Horniman explained that he was unavoidably absent in the Land Committee's meeting and voted against the proposition in the Improvements Committee.

The amendment of Mr. Boman Behram was agreed to.

The Board then elected Mr. S. K. Bole on the Improvements Committee in place of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji resigned.

In consequence of the resignation of Lord Atkinson, as Lord of Appeal in ordinary, Sir James Atkin has been appointed to the latter post. Sir John Sankey has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal.—Reuters' Special Service.

A scene from "The Black Pirate" starring Douglas Fairbanks will be shown shortly at the Globe Cinema.

"EVENING NEWS" LIBEL CASE

EDITOR ACQUITTED

The case in which Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Editor of the "the Evening News of India" was charged with defamation by Jehangir C. Vacha a J.P. and the Head Shroff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was disposed of on Tuesday evening before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate

Mr. Godinho conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Binning instructed by Mr. Sheston Baker.

It will be recalled that the case arose out of the publication of the report of a case in the court of the the Presidency Magistrate third court in which the complainant in this case was charged with insult and abetment of assault. The complainant in that case had alleged in the course of his complaint that Mr. Vacha was in criminal intimacy with his (complainant's) wife. "The Evening News of India" had published the report of the case with the headline "Parsi J.P. and Bank Cashier in Love Drama" while on the poster of the paper was printed "Parsi J.P. in Love Drama."

Mr. N. M. Dumasia of "the Times of India" deposed in evidence that the complainant had met him on 13th September at the office of the Improvement Trust and had told him about the publication of the eport in question. He had asked witness to request the editor of "the Times" to insert the remarks of the Magistrate in connection with the case. Witness had seen the editor who had promised to make inquiries in the matter.

Mr. Chhatrapati, a pleader deposed that he had read the poster referred to of "the Evening News of India" and as he had seen the complainant in the court that day he at once thought it applied to the complainant.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment observed that the headlines taken with the body of the report would not defame anybody. The language of the report did not contain any insinuation directly or indirectly which would lower or tend to lower in the estimation of others, either the moral or intellectual character of the complainant. He, therefore, discharged the accused.

THE PORTUGUESE PADROADO IN BRITISH INDIA.

EAST INDIAN CATHOLICS' PUBLIC MEETING.

A general public meeting of East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein was held on Sunday last, at 3-30 p.m., at Thana in the Municipal School Hall to re-affirm their emphatic protest against the existence of the Portuguese Patronage (Padroado) over British subjects in British territories. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity by people hailing from all parts of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein. Mr. John D'Mello was voted to the chair.

After an introductory speech by the President, the following resolution were moved and carried unanimously.—

"That this public meeting of the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, all British subjects, begs most respectfully to convey its most dutiful and filial respect to His Holiness the Pope and their deep sense of regret and disappointment that upto now the hour of its deliverance from the Portuguese Padroado has not as yet been announced and implores beseechingly the Sovereign Pontiff that the removal of the Padroado from British territories may soon be decced which gracious act of paternal kindness and solicitude will fil the heats of the people with holiest sentiments of profound gratitude to His Holiness."

That this meeting of East Indian Catholics, all British subjects and natives of the soil expresses its sanguine hope that the British Government will be pleased to intervene in the matter of the abolition of the Portuguese Patronage in British territories in the interests of their loyal subjects with a view to expedite the removal of this long stnading anomaly; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the President to the Secretary of State for India.

A SOCIETY WEDDING

SETH GOVINDLAL'S DAUGHTER MARRIED

Raja Bahadur Seth Govindlal Shivlal Motilal's daughter, Miss Chandravati was married to Raja Radhamohan, Zemindar of U.P. on Monday evening. The Raja was received by several of his Marwari friends and relations and was taken to Birla House on Monday morning. The marriage took place in the presence of a large gathering. Among these present were Sir Ebrahim Rahimtullah, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Sir P. Thakordas, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. Ratansay Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Mr. L. R. Tairsee. Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Kelley and others. The guests and entourage of the bride and bridegroom then formed into a procession and went to the bride's house, at Kalbadevi where the marriage ceremony was performed. As the Raja entered the bride's house rupees and guineas were showered on him. The guests were treated to a musical programme and a sumptuous feast after which they dispersed.

BOMBAY RACES

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

2-15 P.M.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

AMOOD 1
BAIG 2
CARDIFF 3

2-45 P.M.

THE BROOME PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

VIKRAMSINHA 1
THAXTED 2
CO-RESPONDENT 3

3-15 P.M.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

SONGE DORE 1
CUL DE SAC 2
FLYING STEVE 3

3-45 P.M.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division II.—Distance 9 furlongs.

JUBILANT 1
GAPENCAIS 2
SHIVA KUMARI 3

4-15 P.M.

THE BOMBAY - ARAB DERBY.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Lahadda).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are extremely jealous and supremely overzealous, in letting off the steam of your jealousy through the exhausted—I mean the exhaust-pipe, of your mouth. The jealousy is at its highest, bitterest and deadliest if you are engaged for future serfdom or already a bondsman to the household tyrant, and it will do more havoc than the jealousy of the Powers works when any one or some of them see another or others grabbing at some handy territorial loot. When not consumed by jealousy, that is when you are 101 per cent. sure that there is no earthly room or hole or chink left for suspicion and doubt, you will prove yourself to be an ideal doting voting (money, and that too freely, not being subject to anybody's counter vote) husband giving your all,—money, love and strength, to the uttermost farthing and atom—for the happiness, enjoyment and heartiest contentment of your "Bibi" (life's partner). If you have done the great crime of being born, in this world of trouble and travail, with a strong pigment you will go to distant countries, probably in some "jungli" parts of Africa; and will there make piles of gold and silver, never caring for the iron heel of the jack-boots of White semi-demi-hemi-gods, literally pocketing insults or abuses, and money at the same time. If, however, you happen to be unpigmented, that is a "safade admi" you will be monarch of all you survey, though you will have many pigmented queens. You will survive the bites of the anopheles mosquito, and making tons of money will return to some suburb of your dear country to be surrounded by new unpigmented queens—the old ones having safely been left to be bitten by anopheles mentioned above in their ancestral huts or hovels.

LUCKY STAR 1
SARSAM 2
MANSOOR BEG 3

4-45 P.M.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division I.—Distance 9 furlongs.

POOR SCATS 1
ROSEWATER 2
P'S & Q'S 3

5-15 P.M.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

STAR OF INDIA 1
MOSS 2
GIFT O' THE GLEN 3

5-45 P.M.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

ELTONIAN 1
INVINOLA 2
WOOER 3

6-15 P.M.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

MOZAN 1
MASUD BEG 2
GREY MASTER 3

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 8, 1928.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

The Butler Committee has been appointed to report on the relationship between the Government and the Indian States with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from treaties, engagements, sanads and political usages and to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the Indian States and to make any recommendations that it may consider desirable and necessary for the more satisfactory adjustment of such relations. The members of the Committee met in Delhi and have now proceeded on their tour to different States. Beyond this, nothing is known about the procedure they are going to adopt in order to carry out their investigations. Are these investigations to be made in camera? It is time the mystery about the work of the Committee was resolved. Neither the composition nor the scope of enquiry of the Committee is satisfactory. His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner in his recent memorable pronouncement gave expression to the view widely held by all those interested in the welfare of Indian States when he said that "the States would have preferred some Princes and Ministers appointed on the Committee" and when he deplored that "the future position of Indian States in a self-governing India in days to come is not covered by the present terms of reference." Nevetheless unsatisfactory as the Committee's personnel and scope of enquiry are, there is much that it can do to secure, in the words of His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, "an equitable and just appreciation and recognition of the constitutional relations of the States with the Government and a fair adjustment of their financial and economical relations with British India" so that "the path will be paved and the task rendered easier of ensuring that the Indian States shall find and take their rightful place in the future policy of India." And the Committee will succeed in doing this only if it realises that recent events have tended to cause grave anxieties to the States and their rulers and that the one feature that characterises those events is the policy of increasing encroachment by the Political Department of the Government on the rights and privileges of the States.

It was to this growing anxiety that His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala gave emphatic and timely expression in his speech at the banquet in honour of the members of the Butler Committee. His Highness said: "Therefore, it happened that while the sanctity of the treaties was a fundamental principle in the relations between the Government of India and the States, they were increasingly conscious that political practice as opposed to political theory led inevitably to the subordination of their interests to those of British India whenever the two came into conflict," and that "the political practice, dictated as it might be by the best of motives, threatened seriously to undermine certain of those rights and privileges which they had hitherto believed to be inviolably safeguarded by their treaties and engagements." Not to delve into the past, it is only necessary to refer to recent applications of the familiar policy of the Political Department of the Government to Hyderabad and Bharatpur and the revival of the hated Viramgaon Cordon to realise how harmful is the process of encroachments on the rights and integrity of Indian States. His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala did not exaggerate when he declared: "The Government of India advances progressively from step to step. It consolidates its position. It proceeds to further lengths. Thus as the years go by the Princes feel they are helpless spectators of a cumulative process which threatens to end disastrously for themselves." No one who knows anything about the constitution of the Political Department and its methods will either question the statements of His Highness or refrain from sharing his fears. This is what a writer in the "Round Table," no hostile critic of the Government of India, writes: "A Viceroy has necessarily very little time at his disposal, and unless he should happen to take a keen interest in the welfare of the Indian Princes and their people, the conduct of relations tends to fall more and more into the hands of the Political Secretary to the Government of India..... Indeed, it has become a truism that a Political Secretary who is not 'persona grata' with the Princes can inflict serious, if transient, damage to the cordiality of their relations and the heartiness of their co-operation with the Government of India." The writer describes mildly a system which demands radical change in the common interests of Indian States and British India. How unfairly the present arrangements work was tersely pointed out by the Maharajah of Patiala when, in reference to the economic sphere, His Highness said: "There was no machinery by which their voice could be heard effectively and the adjustment of difficulties between themselves and British India could be settled, save by an administrative decision of an interested party, who, in this case, was also the stronger party."

What then is the remedy? As we have pointed out on previous occasions the real obstacle to the progress of Indian India and British India is the existence of foreign rule. The destinies of Indian States and British India are historically, geographically and from every point of view linked together for all time and nothing that hampers Indian States will benefit British India and nothing that prevents the Indian people from becoming masters in their own house will help the Indian States to preserve their integrity. Therefore, it is to the interest of both that all misunderstandings between them should be removed and should give place to a spirit of hearty co-operation for the realisation of their joint and several destinies. The problem of Indian States has been constantly put forward by the enemies of Indian freedom as one of the insuperable obstacles to self-government in India. Nothing, therefore, has been a happier sign of the times than the frequency with which the Indian Princes themselves have come forward to expose the hypocrisy of this plea by declaring not only that they are not opposed to responsible Government in India, but that they keenly sympathise with the aspirations of their fellow-countrymen in this respect. The latest of these declarations comes from His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, who said: "I should like to make plain here what has already been emphasised over and over again by myself and my brother Princes that we are not hostile to the aspirations of British India and that we have not the least desire to oppose them." "We would plead", His Highness continued, "for a fundamental consideration of the problem as to whether there be not room within the wide confines of this country for two sister polities, albeit dissimilar in size and in organisation, in one of which the democratic and in the other the monarchic principle is established." No responsible Indian publicist contemplates the abolition of the Indian States or has any desire to countenance the violation of the legitimate treaty rights of the Indian Princes. The democratic and monarchic principles can certainly co-exist and work together for the common good of India. But while the people of British India have at present and will have in the future no desire to abolish the monarchic principle from Indian States, the Time Spirit will not permit their tolerating any form of monarchy but that of constitutional monarchy in which the people are governed in accordance with their wishes. That the enlightened among the Indian Princes themselves realise this only too well is evident from the recent declaration of His Highness the Jam Saheb of Navanagar. His Highness said: "If it be the desire of my subjects to progress on the lines of British India, they will not find me behind-hand in enthusiastic response to their aspirations." The pronouncement of His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner was no less emphatic. His Highness declared the other day: "The sooner the idea that the State, as conceived by Louis XIV, belongs exclusively to the Ruler is put right, the better for our entire Order, the States and their subjects." His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala in his speech said: "If the existence of the States might ultimately impose restrictions upon the machinery of Government the situation must be frankly and boldly faced." The statement needs some elucidation. Evidently His Highness does not contemplate any restriction of the rights and privileges of a self-governing India dictated by an outside agency but a self-imposed modification of its machinery of government so as to secure fair and equitable adjustment of the relations between itself and the Indian States. For, any such suggestion would be inconsistent with His Highness' declaration of sympathy with the aspirations of the Indian people to be masters in their own house. Self-governing India, the Indian States and its rulers may rest assured, will go to the furthest limit in a policy of give-and-take so far as the satisfaction of the legitimate demands of Indian Princes are concerned. The resentment which was caused throughout British India by the policy of aggression which the Government of India followed in regard to Hyderabad and Bharatpur and the consistent manner in which the Indian Press has espoused the rights of Indian Princes whenever they have been assailed should assure the latter that their interests could not be better safeguarded than by those who will have a controlling voice in a free and self-governing India.

FOOLING INDIA

We dealt yesterday with some of the "improvements" (1) made in the Reserve Bank Bill by Sir Basil Blackett. One of these was the omission of any reference to the Gold Mohur or other Standard unit for India. We are told that this hankering after coin is a sign of the backwardness of a country. It may, therefore, interest our readers to know that the Banking Commission appointed by the Irish Free State is of a different opinion, and the Chairman of that Commission—Professor Parker Willis was no other than the chosen expert adviser of the American Government when their Federal Reserve Bank Bill was being drafted, and is a recognised authority on Reserve Bank matters. In their Final Report issued as recently as January 1927 this Commission say: "Ultimately, when the time is propitious, and when the Gold Standard has been definitely restored in Great Britain, the actual coinage of an Irish Pound Sterling identical in weight, fineness and value with that of Great Britain is to be desired. It is in fact an almost necessary eventual step in the process of re-organising the Currency and Banking System of the Free State". This is something for our readers to mark and inwardly digest. In spite of all the tall talk about India being given a real gold standard of the same kind as Great Britain, this Commission finds that Great Britain has not yet returned to the gold standard, but that the gold standard will be restored in that country when the time is propitious. The second thing that our readers will note is that according to this high authority the coining of gold is an almost necessary eventual step. They will now estimate at its true value the bunkum so freely retailed for our consumption that a gold bullion standard is a real gold standard and that a coin is a useless luxury. We would also point out that coining is an actual fact in South Africa. Act 31 of 1920 of that country provided for the issue of gold certificates (notes representing gold) and Sec. 3 provided for their redemption in coin. The actual words are: "Gold certificates shall be redeemed in Specie on demand at the Treasury or such other place as it may appoint". In spite of this we are in this country: 1. refused the right to coin gold; 2. refused the right to redemption in gold coin; even the right to theoretical definition of a gold coin for India, a definition that we may hope to be converted from theory to practice at some dim and distant future. To tell us, in spite of this, that India was now being placed on a real gold standard savours of hypocrisy.

We now come to the next "improvement" of Sir Basil Blackett. The Joint Select Committee had added to Sec. 25 (2) the following words "and that after the end of the tenth year aforesaid not more than one-half of the total amount of Gold Coin, Gold Bullion and Gold Securities shall at any time consist of Gold Securities". This is now to be omitted on the ground that it will unduly hamper the Reserve Bank! Let us see what it means. Even in the original Bill, and in the Joint Committee draft, the provision as to reserves is only 40 per cent. of the total note issue to be in gold or gold securities. This is already far worse than the provision in the best Reserve Banks of other countries. These provide for similar reserves against the deposit and other liabilities of the Bank. Thus for the South African Reserve Bank it is provided that "The Bank shall hold in Gold or Specie a reserve of at least 40 per cent. of its deposits and bills payable in addition to the Gold Reserves required by Sec. 17" (Sec. 23). Then it is provided in Sec. 19 of their Act, that "for the purpose of ascertaining the Gold Reserves held against Notes, allowance shall first be made for the reserve of 40 per cent. required by Sec. 23 (quoted above) to be held against deposits." This shows how important this was, as it had to be cared for before arriving at the other reserves. Then in Sec. 17 we have this provision for the Reserve against Notes: "The Notes shall be secured to an amount of not less than 40 per cent. in Gold or Gold Specie .... provided further that the Bank may with the consent of the Treasury hold Gold Balances outside the Union or deposited in other Banks earmarked for account of the Bank to an amount not exceeding one-fourth of the total reserve requirements." Thus, in South Africa, it was to be 40 per cent. plus 40 per cent. against notes and other liabilities respectively. This would make it 80 per cent. or more if the liabilities exceeded the note issue. In the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States it is 40 per cent. plus 35 per cent. In India the second reserve is conveniently omitted. We are to have only 40 per cent. against Notes, and nothing against the other liabilities. Even this 40 per cent. is not to be in gold but half of it may be in securities which means only 20 per cent. in actual gold. The Joint Committee by the above proviso wanted to secure that the securities may not form an undue portion of the reserve, because they are not as good as gold and can depreciate heavily if war came on. Sir Basil Blackette "improves" upon their draft by omitting even this very moderate safeguard! To make this country swallow this "improvement" we are told that the proportion of gold to be held in India has been raised to 85 per cent. This looks grand as we need not quibble about the odd 15 per cent. But it is another instance of how figures can be made to misrepresent facts. It is to be 85 per cent. of the 20 per cent. that, as explained above, will be in actual gold. In other wolds, only 17 per cent. will be in gold in India against the notes issued by the Bank, and absolutely nothing against its other liabilities, and it is this kind of Bill that Sir Basil Blackett assures us is drafted in the best interests of India.

The Joint Committee draft, Section 31, provides for and specifies the kind of reserves to be held behind the note issue. In clause 6, the original Bill had provided for (a) balances in the Central Banks of so-called gold standard countries like Germany or Austria; (b) bills of exchange drawn on such countries; (c) securities of such countries. There was, we understand, a tussle in that Committee about keeping any reserves whatsoever in any other country except England and the United States, but a compromise seems to have been arrived at as follows: (a) was retained with the Federal Reserve Banks included; (b) was omitted; (c) was retained. Sir Basil Blackett now kindly provides for (b) being again made a part of the Bill. Our readers will understand the meaning of the omission by the Joint Committee if they bear in mind what the position would be in case of a declaration of war. In such an event, (a) could be immediately withdrawn, and the loss on exchange would be small. (c) also could be withdrawn by immediate sale of the securities and drawing away the proceeds, although the loss would be severer than with (a), being loss on market values of the securities in question, as well as loss on exchange; (b) would be bills maturing at different dates, which may be as late as 80 to 90 days after declaration of a war. Until such maturity, the Reserve Bank cannot collect the money, and if the parties fail or are unable to meet their liabilities, it may not get the money at all. This is why the Joint Committee omitted (b) and yet Sir Basil Blackett's new Bill shows that he wants this clause to be again included. In whose interests, pray?

We have shown already in previous articles why we should absolutely oppose the holding of our reserves in any foreign country. The Joint Committee probably agreed to keep (a) and (c) as the least dangerous, although, even in these, there was the risk of serious losses. Our own opinion is that the Reserve Bank has no business to take such risks for our currency reserves. We have described above what would happen in case of war, but these remarks apply only to those countries that are not actually at war with Great Britain. If the country where such reserves in the form (a), (b) and (c) are held happens to be itself at war with Great Britain, our reserves will be immediately confiscated. The results for us here will be catastrophic. If the Reserves behind the note issue go, our notes will become waste paper like German or Austrian notes during and after the last war. Why should India take this risk? Will England guarantee us against loss on these reserves in case of war? The whole of the provisions regarding the reserves require to be most carefully scrutinised, as on them depends the convertibility of our paper currency, and therefore the ultimate solvency of the country.

WHITE MANOEURVES IN EAST AFRICA.

MOTIVE BEHIND FEDERATION MOVE.

(BY P. R. AMRITE.)

III*

There are in Kenya two opinions prevailing even amongst the Whites on the question of Federation, the Opposition Party, of course, forming a minority opinion. The exposure of reasoned arguments on the part of those Europeans, who consider the welfare of the African as of primary importance, to a certain extent requires some moral courage to do so in the present days, and a very few (if any) Europeans could divulge the hidden secrets of the Whites' domination in Kenya. It would not be out of place if I were to recommend your readers to minutely study the book styled "Kenya from Within" recently published and written by Mr. W. McGregor Ross, a civilian of distinguished loyal service of nearly quarter of a century in the Kenya Administration.

The sum and substance of the situation is that Lord Delamere wants to become the first Premier of the Federated States of East Africa, with Sir Edward Grigg at the helm as the Governor-General. It is the Whites' contention, also Sir Edward Grigg's, according to his recent speech, that Indians do not form a nation to challenge to the world their rights as citizens or their fundamental claims as such in virtue of the fact that they are inferior to others in "character and education." Even the sanest man would agree that the E.A.I.N. Congress did well lately to pass a resolution of "no confidence" in the Governor who hardly realises his situation and responsibilities as a Governor. Why should the British Government entertain costly proposals which are more or less individual efforts and are fruitless to the tax-payer? The expenses of the Commissions amount to some thousands of pounds and the poor tax payer has to shoulder all this heavy burden.

A SUBTERFUGE.

The White Paper of 1923 has given us only communal (otherwise called racial) franchise, even although the Government of India made a feeble attempt for a common franchise. Considering the futility of the appeal, the Indian Government finally advised us to accept the representation embodied in the White Paper, which we did only under 'protest.' Since the date of our acceptance of the communal represenation, the Whites have contended that we accepted the franchise in its entirety. It must be also remembered that the White Paper gives every opportunity to the Government of India to re-open the question of representation at a later date. We know for certain that common franchise will never be granted to us under any circumstances, and it is only a subterfuge to make others believe that the White Paper policy could be altered if any amendments were at all needed in the future. Cannot the Government of India now make a further attempt in this respect at a time when the whole question of representation is involved in the issue of Federation?

It will be interesting to note that the Government of Kenya are contemplating introducing a Land Bank Settlement Scheme for the convenience of the White settlers. It is understood that an area of approximately 170 acres of land has been reserved for this purpose. Applications from England are invited principally from ex-soldiers, who would be given preference. It is also suggested that free passages must be afforded to such applicants from England to Kenya. This is the treatment which haunts every Indian in Kenya like a nightmare!

EDUCATION OF INDIANS NEGLECTED

With regard to Indian Education, the less said the better. A vote for the erection of an Indian school building was

Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on January 25 and 28.

Notes of the Day.

Pandit Nehru Speaks Out.

We welcome back Pandit Motilal Nehru to resume his leadership of the country and in particular of the Congress Party in the Legisiative Assembly. After an extensive tour in Europe and Egypt he returns to India at a most critical stage in her struggle for freedom. The exhaustive interview he granted to our representative on the present situation shows that he has gathered during his tour much valuable experience in Russia England and Egypt that will not fail to be helpful to his country. He has realised more than ever before who are the true friends of Indian freedom, who are slippery and who are implacable foes. His disillusionment about the Parliamentary parties in England is complete: "The fine phrases employed by British statesmen" he says, "are merely empty rhetoric wholly irreconcilable with their avowed Imperialist policy and the manner in which it is being carried out throughout the world."

British Labour's Somersault.

The Parliamentary Labour Party is no exception to the rule. About the Party as a whole, with a few honourable exceptions, Panditji is constrained to remark: "Scratch a Labourite and you will find a rank Imperialist". No better illustration of this fact can be given than that the Labour Party after pledging itself solemnly to Indian self-determination scrapped the pledge by accepting a wholly Non-Indian Commission. Confronted with this breach of faith the Party has to admit that it has to face the general election and cannot afford to go to the country on the Indian issue. India is thus made, Pandit Motilal says, a mere scape-goat to be sacrified to party interests.

Work Before Us.

Panditji's views on the Commission are known well enough in spite of his absence from the country. The composition of the Commission and the exclusion from its terms of reference of the questions of the Indian States and the Army are conculsive indications, Panditji says, to show that the utmost the Commission may give will be "nowhere near Self-Government". Besides, he objects to the Commission on principle and "there is nothing for us but to boycott it completely at every stage." Panditji does not personally like a social boycott of the Commission but he is determined to abide by the Congress resolution. Apart from the boycott, Panditji is keen on an intensive general propeganda both in this country and abroad. A great deal of ignorance prevails in England about India which, he says, needs to be dispelled. Then there are several countries which suffer from oppression nearly as much as India but for want of co-operation among them each country feels isolated and, therefore, unable to make any impression on its oppressors. Panditji, therefore, suggests a chain of deputations among these countries, both in the East and the West. The suggestion is eminently feasible. We have seen how helpful has been the participation by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the proceedings of the Congress against Imperialism at Brussels last year as a delegate of the All-India Congress Committee.

NO EQUAL STATUS POSSIBLE!

ASSURANCE OF PROTECTION FIRST!

KING ON BASIS OF SETTLEMENT WITH CHINA

INAUGURAL SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Opeing the fourth session of Parliament to-day the King said the relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly. It is the constant effort of my Government in co-operation with the League of Nations to secure a settlement of international differences and promote the cause of peace. I have invited the King of Afghanistan to visit me in March and I look ferward to welcoming His Majesty. It will be particular pleasure to receive His Majesty on his first visit to Europe.

BASIS OF PACT WITH CHINA.

The position in China has so far improved as to permit of large reductions in naval and military forces sent to protect the British and Indian subjects and concessions. But the internal distrubances and civil wars and the consequent insecurity of life and property, both Chinese and foreign, still cause anxiety. Despite these discouraging circumstances, my Government adhers to their declaration of policy a year ago as the basis on which they are prepared to meet the Chinese aspirations when the Chinese can assure satisfactory protection to British lives and property.

TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

The United States Government communicated on the 29th December to my Ambassador at Washington as the basis for negotiation, the doraft of a new treaty of arbitration to replace the Treaty of Arbitration of 1908. The draft is being carefully and sympathetically studied by my Government and will be considered in communication with my Government's Dominions.

REVISION OF FRANCHISE.

Although the conditions of some of the principal inoestries continue to cause serious anxiety, I am glad to observe many encouraging signs of progressive improvement both in the home and the external trade justifying the hope that with the co-operation and goodwill, steady progress will be made in the coming year. My Ministers are now enquiring into the possibility of relieving industry and agriculture of the burdens of local rates and changes in the local Government thereby involved.

Proposals will be submitted for amending Parliamentary and Local Government franchise and measures will be presented relating to national health insurance and the increasing of credit facilities to agriculturists.—Reuter.

NO ELECTIONS TILL NEXT SPRING

FOURTH SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Rugby.—The fourth session of the present parliament will be opened to-morrow in person by the King who will drive in state from Buckingham Palace accompanied by the eSovereiegns escort of the Royal Horse Guards. The debate on th address in reply to the speech from the Throne is expected to engage the attention of the House of Commons until Monday next. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will open the debate for the opposition to-morrow and will be followed by the Prime Minister. Newspapers anticipate that Mr.- Baldwin will make it plain that Government will not appeal to the country until late in the spring of the next year, the names of the newly enfranchised women voters having been added to the register.—B. O. W.

FEAR OF SUFFRAGIST INVASION

CLEVER WOMEN'S SUBTLE STRATEGY

STRUGGLING GIRL KICKED OUT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The veteran suffragettes who have undergone imprisonment in the cause of women's emancipation celebrated the anniversary of the movement by dining at London on the fourth of this month. Their successors, members of the "Young Suffragists" started active operations this morning. The Gates at Downing Street were closed in anticipation of the invasion, but only four quiet young women arrived and they left at the Prime Minister's door a petition asking that an equal franchise bill (giving vote to women at 21) should be the first measure to be put on the Statute Book this session.

A STRATEGY.

Four others simultaneously tried to deliver a letter to the King at the Buckingham Palace, but were refused admission. They then tried a strategy. One of them "passed" a letter to her comrade and engaged the police in conversation. Her comrade slipped into the quadrangle and ran towards the door but the policeman intercepted and carried kicking and struggling girl outside the gates. The deputation then did not persist, but took a letter to the district messengers' office.—Reuter's Special.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

COAXING INDIANS TO CO-OPERATE

COMMISSION: AN "UNFETTERED AND INDEPENDENT BODY"

FUNCTION OF INDIAN COMMITTEES EXPLAINED

IDEA OF JOINT FREE CONFERENCE

In the course of his statement, Sir John Simon suggests a Joint Free Conference with seven representatives of Indian Legislature, each section presenting its report to its respective Parliament.

The statement of the Simon Commission is published in the form of a letter from Sir John Simon to the Viceroy and Governor-General. It is dated New Delhi 6th February and runs:

Your Excellency:—

In your speech to the Central Legislature on Thursday you laid renewed emphasis on the full discretion as to the methods which has from the beginning been left in the hands of the Indian Statutory Commission, and I myself as Chairman on landig in India next day authorised the issue of a statement on behalf of the Commission that it hoped, without delay, to announce the line of pocedure which it would propose to follow. Evidence accumulates that throughout India there is much uncertainty as to the manner in which we may be expected to exercise our functions and even considerable misunderstanding as to what we conceive those functions to be. While amidst many messages of welcome and encouragement, we note that speeches are being made and resolutions passed which are based on a complete, though doubtless genuine, misconception of our intentions. It is my plain duty, therefore, as Chairman to set out forthwith the true position as we regard it and since on this preliminary visit there is not likely to be any formal sitting of the Commission, when the statement could be made. I venture to address this letter to Your Excellency.

PROPOSAL OF JOINT CONFERENCE.

We understand that the Government of India and the Local Government have been engaged for some time past in preparing the material which they might put before the Commission. We have not seen these documents and do not know how far they may consist of matters of fact and how far of matters of opinion or whether they deal with past events or with suggestions for the future; but whatever they are, instead of dealing with them by ourselves, we wish to propose that they and the evidence given in explanation or amplification of them should come before a Joint Free Conference over which I should preside, consisting of the seven British Commissioners and a corresponding body of representatives chosen by the Indian Legislatures (just as we ourselves have been chosen by the British Parliament.)

We put forward the plan of a Joint Free Conference not only because we should welcome the assistance of the colleagues from the Indian Legislatures but because we think it is only right and fair and in the truest interests of India and Britain alike that opportunity should be provided for such memoranda and testimony to be scrutinized and, if necessary elucidated from the Indian side. On free and equal terms we suggest, therefore, that the two houses of the Central Legislature should in due course be invited to choose from their nonofficial members a joint committee which might conveniently be seven in number and that each local Legislative Council should be asked to constitute a similar body. The Indian side of the conference would consist when Central Subjects were being dealt with of these first named. In a province the Indian wing would primarily consist of the provincial members, but in order that the Central Joint Committee may not have a partial view of the material put before it we should be glad if arrangements could be arrived at which would enable its members or some of them to be present as an additional element at Provincial sittings. We have no wish to dictate the composition of the Indian Wing to the Conference in more detail and we should greatly prefer that the precise scheme should be reached by agreement between the different elements in India concerned.

THE INDIAN COUNTER-PART.

Our main object will be met so long as the arrangement is one which secures that the Indian side of the Joint Conference includes on appropriate occasions those who are able to speak for the Provincial Councils just as the Joint Committee would speak for the Central Legislature and so long as the members represenitng India sitting with us do not amount to an unwieldly number. We assume of course that just as we purselves are a body selected from all British parties and both Houses of Parliament; so our Indian counter part would be so far as may be truly representative; two matters remain to be dealt with. The question of evidence other han that above referred to and the question of report. I wish to deal candidly and clearly with both.

STATUS AND REPORT.

Some of us have had considerable experience of the method of joint conference as applied both to Industrial and Political questions and it is quite clear to us that each side of the conference will require from time to time to meet by itself. We see no reason, however, why evidence from public and representative bodies and from individuals should not normally be given to the Conference as a whole, just as evidence presented by, or on behalf of, the various Governments would be. If a case arise when this general plan cannot be followed I should make no secret of it and should ask my colleagues in the Joint Free Conference when, as I hope, they learn to have faith in my sense of fairness to accept from me such account of the matter as I can give them on be half of the Commission with due regard to the reason why the testimony has been separately received. I imagine that the Indian side may find occasions when they would think it well to act in the same way.

As regards the report it is I feel necessary to restate the true function of the Commission and its place in the general scheme which you announced last November.

COMMISSION: NO INSTRUMENT.

The Commission is in no sense an instrument either of the Government of India or of the British Government, but enters on the duty laid upon it by the King-Emperor as a completely independent and unfettered body composed of members of Parliament who approach Indian Legislators as colleagues. It is not an executive or legislating body authorised to pronounce decisions about the future Government of India before these decisions can be reached. The full process of which the present investigation is a first step must be completed including the opportunity for the views of the Indian Legislature amongst other bodies being presented by delegations in London to the joint Parliamentary Committee.

SCOPE OF ENQUIRY.

The present Commission is only authorised to report and make recommendations and in this report we desire to include a faithfull account of the opinions and aspirations prevalent in India and of the concrete proposals for Constitutional Reform so far as these are put before us. The British Commissioners, therefore, are bound to be solely responsible for the statement of the effect upon their own minds of the investigation as a whole. We shall report to the authority by which we have been constituted just as (if the Conference is set up). The Joint Committee would, we presume, be entitled to report its conclusions to the Central Legislature. It is obvious that those documents should be prepared and presented simultaneously. There are well-known constitutional means by which the document emanating from the Joint Committee and presented to the Central Legislature can be forward to, and made available for the British Parliament, but if the Indian Joint Committee would prefer it we would make its report an "annexe" to our own document so that both might be presented to the King-Emperor and made public at the same moment.

Above all I would urge that one of the merits of the method of Joint Conference is that besides securing due recognition of equal status it provides the opportunity for that free exchange of views and mutual influence which are best calculated to promote the largest measure of agreement that is possible.

CLEARING THE AIR.

Our present visit is preliminary and the sittings of the Joint Free Conference, if it is set up, would not begin till October, but we make public our suggetions at once not only in order to clear the air, but in order to show ourselves available for any Conference about any matters of procedure which this statement does not adequately cover. The Commission is, of course, bound to carry through its task in any event and discharge to the full the duty cast upon it; but we are undertaking this duty only after having made it known that the method of collaboration on honourable and equal terms is open and that we put it forward in all sincerity and good-will. We will only add that in making these proposals we are confident that we are correctly interpreting the intentions of the British Parliament.

The carrying out of our proposals will require at a later date that the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the Local Legislative Councils should be moved to elect their representatives who would take part in the Joint Conference and the Commission will be glad if the Government of India will take such steps as seem appropriate for this purpose in due course.

I have the Honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servant.
(Sd.) JOHN SIMON.

STICK TO BOYCOTT

PARTY LEADERS' STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

Party leaders have issued the following statement on Sir John Simon's statement:

"We have most carefully considered the line of procedure indicated in the statement of Sir John Simon, issued to-day, but our objection to the Commission, as constituted, and the scheme, as announced, are based on principles which remain unaffected by it. In the circumstances, we must adhere to our decision, that we cannot have anything to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form."

The statement is signed by Dr. Ansari, S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Moulana Mahomed Ali (Congressmen), Lala Lajpat Rai, Padit Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar (Nationalists), and Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshotamdas, Moulvi Mahomed Yakub and Raja Ghaznafarali (Independents).—A. P.

INDIAN POSITION UNAFFECTED

CONGRESS PARTY ON THE SIMON STATEMENT

NEW DELHI. Feb. 7.

Party leaders have decided not to issue individual statements but to meet tonight at Pandit Malaviya's residence to consider Sir John Simon's statement and issue a joint reply. ....

An informal meeting of the Congress Party, at which Dr. Ansari was also present, was held to sound the members on Sir John Simon's statement. Central opinion among them is reported to have been that the statement has not affected their position. Formal announcement of their views was, however, postponed till after the leaders' conference.—A.P.

(Continued on next page.)

EARLIER MESSAGES

ATTITUDE OF LEADERS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The first debate in the Central Legislature on the Simon Commission is expected to take place in the Council of State on the resolution of the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna for the publication of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the question of the Commission. The resolution has a precedent in the resolution moved by Mr. K. C. Roy for the publication of the correspondence relating to the Agricultural Commission. As the debate cannot be delayed and must take place by Wednesday, it is understood that this circumstance may weigh with the Commissioners in deciding to release their statement earlier on Tuesday than on Wednesday, if they can get through the formalities.—Free Press.

NO FETISH OF INDIAN MEMBERSHIP?

SIR JOHN'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH INDIA OFFICE

NEW DEHI, Feb. 6.

"Further enquiries that I have made," says the Political Correspondent of the Free Press of India, "confirms my earlier despatch that Sir John Simon and his colleagues have really decided upon an early and clear pronouncement of how they propose to go about the work. I have authority for stating that when Lord Birkenhead spoke in the House of Lords in hectoring and bullying tones, his Lordship spoke for himself and not either for the Commissioners or for the Cabinet. At the same time, since conflicting reports were received from India about the likely effect of conciliatory and militant pronouncements, it was decided, it is said, to let Lord Birkenhead have his own way of addressing himself to the problem, reserving to the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. George Lansbury opportunities and freedom to make clear the spirit in which it was intended that the enquiry shall be approached.

BIRKENHEAD'S HASTY ACTION.

But since Lord Birkenhead got in his speech first into the Press because his was the first utterance, the speeches of other responsible spokesmen in the House of Commons did not receive the attention that they deserved. It is further understood that when the confusion, caused by the conflicting tones of speeches in the Houses of Lords and the Commons, was brought to the notice, it was felt that the psychological statement for any further official exposition had passed and it now rested with the Commission to deal with the situation as it found it and in the best manner possible. It appears that Sir John Simon and his colleagues, who had been kept posted from time to time on board the steamer, have been deliberating on the best course to adopt in India and had decided that after putting their heads together with the Government of India, they would take the first opportunity of making an authoritative pronouncement. The Commissioners, I reliably understand, are sufficiently impressed with the strength of the boycott movement. They realise that the boycott movement has gathered strength in volume and intensity and has to be taken into serious consideration. They had also found that there was really no dividing line betwen one school of boycotters and another and that whether Responsivists or Liberals or the Congressmen, they are all united on one issue namely, no co-operation with the Commission as now constituted and with its scheme of association of Indian opinion as now understood."

"In these circumstances, Sir John Simon and his colleagues, after a careful analysis of opinions expressed on the Commission, struck upon the fact that while the resentment is universal at the exclusion of Indians from the Commission, there is a substantial section of opinion holding that while the association of the Committee of the Indian Legislature could if effectively made, be substitute for the membership of the Commission, has voted for the boycott, because the proposed scheme of association of the Committees [illegible]

WORLD PEACE CAMPAIGN

OBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL CLUBS

MAJOR OWEN THOMAS' STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

Major Owen Thomas, Secretary of the International Peace Campaign has issued the following statement.

The members of the International Peace Campaign are visiting India in connection with World Peace.

The campaign is an entirely independent enterprise conducted by private organisation. It is in no way connected with Government, nor does it represent any particular religious or political body. The object of the campaign is to foster and encourage a true spirit of peace and to encircle the globe with an endless chain of brotherhood fellowships and goodwill. To attain this end clubs are being established in all the cities of the world. These clubs are open to members of either sex of all nationalities races and colour. The members are encouraged to intercommunicate with brother clubs, both individually and through the medium of International Campaign Journal which deals with the work of the campaign the league of Nations, social educational and economic questions.

OBJECTS OF THE CLUB.

No religious or political controversies are permitted in the club premises, the members being required upon enrolment to swear that they will not observe or harbour any prejudice towards race, colour, class or creed, and that they will keep the mutual interests of humanity at heart. Annually four weeks prior to the International conference of the Peace Campaign (representing a League of Nations of the People), each country will convene a conference, at which all the clubs throughout its territory will be represented for the purpose of electing their representatives for the Conference of the League of Nations of the People. It has been proposed to hold the first International Conference of the Peace Campaign in August 1931.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED.

Volunteers are urgently needed in all the countries and states of the world, to represent the cause, and to spread the propaganda of Brotherhood, Peace and Goodwill amongst their fellow countrymen. Particulars may be obtained by all those who are interested in the Campaign from the General Secretary, International Peace Campaign, 150 Watson's Hotel, Fort Bombay.

The messengers of Peace will be in Bombay for another two months, after which they intend visiting all the large centres in India where they hope to establish branch organisations.—Free Press

GANDHIJI FEELING BETTER

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 7.

Dr. Harilal Desai who attends on Gandhiji and examined him yesterday evening when interviewed by the representative of the Free Press regarding Gandhiji's health said that Gandhiji is better now though the blood pressure had risen to 214. He does not take any medicine, and the doctors have advised complete rest. He would not be allowed to write or to speak with the inmates of the Ashram.

The Doctor further assured the representative that there was no cause for anxiety. Complete rest would bring the blood pressure down. ....

Gandhiji has promised to abide by the Doctor's instructions.—Free Press.

BRITISH QUEEN'S ILLNESS

LONDON, Feb. 6.

It is announced from Buckingham Palace that the Queen has been lately suffering from cold and it has been considered inadvisable that she should attend the state opening of Parliament to-morrow.—Reuters' Special Service.

THAKUR BHAGWAN'S APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has allowed with costs an appeal from the Judicial Commissioner of Central Provinces of Thakur Bhagwan Singh in respect of the village of Boditara against his nephews Khedusingh and Darbars'ngh for the possession of the entire village house and compound at Boditara from which he was excluded by the defendants.—Reuters' Special Service.

SEQUEL TO BOMBAY'S HARTAL

STUDENT'S LODGE COMPLAINT AGAINST SERGEANT

"WANTON BRUTALITY" OF CALCUTTA POLICE

VICTIMISATION OF STUDENTS

Messrs. Y. J. Meherally, V. B. Kasotria, S. C. Vine, B. H. Mehta and M. R. Ravelwala filed information before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday charging Sergeant Carter of the Bombay City Police with voluntarily causing hurt and assault and prayed for process against him. The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against the Sergeant.

The complainants alleged that as decided by the students of various institutions a procession of about 50 students representing various colleges started at about 4 a.m. on Friday the 3rd. instant from the premises of the Students' Brotherhood with black flags and patriotic placards to go to the Mole Station to demonstrate the feelings of the country to the members of the Simon Commission who were to arrive that morning. The procession went via Girgaum Road, Dhobi Talao, Bori Bunder across Frere Road, On their way the processionists were shouting at different halts and intervals cries of "Simon, Go Back." At about 4.30 a.m. the procession passed the Frere Road and the Red Gate to the Alexandra Docks Shortly after passing the Red Gate, the aforesaid cries were repeated, the last of the cries being "Down with British Imperialism."

"UNEXPECTED ASSAULT."

The accused, alleged the complainants, was posted on duty at the Red Gate along with a number of policemen. All of them were armed with lathies. On hearing the cries of the processionists, the accused went up to them with his lathi and began to strike them with his lathi and several blows were struck on the various parts of the body of the complainants who were in the rear of the procession.

The complainants as well as the other students were naturally taken aback at the unexpected and unprovoked assault and the accused after assaulting went back to his post at the Red Gate. He was requested to give his name by the first complainant; but instead of giving his name, the accused struck him twice with the same lathi on his knee and thing and asked him to get away. As he wanted to avoid a breach of peace on the occasion, he along with the other processionists moved forward and stopped at the corner of the street.

DISCOURTESY TO MR. NARIMAN.

Soon after that, they approached Mr. K F. Nariman M.L.C and told him about the assault. Mr. Nariman reached the spot shortly after 5 a.m. and requested the accused to give his name. On the accused's refusing to do so, Mr. Nariman complained to Mr. Smith the Superintendent of Police who also was on duty at the Mole Station and got the accused's name from him. Soon after that they had complained in writing to the Commissioner of Police.

The complainants nos. 2 and 3, it was alleged, had received more severe injuries and they were privately treated.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against the accused and transferred the case to the Third Court as he (Mr. Rangnekar) was himself present at the Mole Station.

SEQUEL TO CALCUTTA HARTAL

MR. GOSWAMI INTERVIEWED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

In an interview to "Forward" Sjt. T. C. Goswami contradicts the statement of the Police Commissioner regarding the incidents in the vicinity of the Presidency College to which himself and Dr. B. C. Roy were spectators and says, "to say it is inaccurate is to palliate a statement which is to my knowledge definitely and positively untrue in every detail of it. I take the fullest responsibility for contradicting the general impression which it seeks to convey. It is to me a matter of surprise that a man of his (the Commissioner's) position should have made himself responsible for a public statement which can be contradicted by a considerable number of respectable witnesses.'

ONE SENSIBLE SERGEANT.

After describing what he saw, Mr. Goswami says, "I saw the Police Constables under European or Eurasian Sergeants charging groups of spectators many of whom were boys below the college age and beating some of them. I protested against it because it was sheer wanton brutality, and I found at least one Sergeant who realised that what was abeing done was very illegal."

Similar statements of personal experience have been issued to the Press by Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Sirkar, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta Mrs. Lakita Basu Captain N. N. Datta and a number of others. It is understood that as a result of Friday's hartal the authorities of the Presidency College have decided to close the College until Mach 5 and the students will have to seek readmission without fees, but with an undertaking from their guardians that their wards will not go against the authorities, and the guardians will remain responsible if the undertaking is broken. The boarders of the Hindu Hostel of the Presidency College have also been asked to vacate the Hostel by 8 p.m. of February 8.—Free Press.

POLICE VERSION OF HARTAL

"NO MENTION MADE OF INJURIES RECEIVED BY PUBLIC

CALCUTTA, Feb, 6.

The Police version of the hartal incidents is contained in the Police Commissioner's report submitted to the Government. It refers to the Congress propaganda for a successful hartal. In response to the Bengal Chamber, the Calcutta Tramways etc., the Commissioner had promised to spare no efforts to provide protection.

The report mentions 167 arrests, and adds that on the receipt of a telephonic message from the Principal of the Presidency College reporting serious riots in the college compound, Police help was sent. The report then goes on to say how the College Square, the Hindu High School and the Presidency College Compounds were cleared, and as a matter of relief to the force already on duty 200 British and other ranks of the 52nd light infantry were requisitioned at Kalighat, Burrabazar and in the vicinity of the Presidency College. The report mentions that "the casualties among the Police were high, but with few exceptions the injuries were not of a serious nature."

The report makes no mention of the injuries received by the volunteers, students and the public.—Free Press.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HARTAL LEADERS

PERSISTENT RUMOURS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The rumour is persistent in certain quarters that legal proceedings against some of those responsible for hartal in Calcutta are being contemplated.—Free Press.

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES AGAINST STUDENTS

BANGALORE, Feb. 7.

With reference to participation of students in the Hartal on 3rd February it now transpires that the Maharaja's Colleg though opened as usual on the 3rd February was closed in memory of Mr. Krishnappa, University Professor whose death occurred the previous night.

It is understood that the educational authorities are contemplating disciplinary measures against the students who took part in the hartal.—A.P.

STUDENTS EXPELLED FOR HARTAL OBSERVANCE

KARIMGUNJ, Feb. 6.

As a result of the local High School observing hartal on the 3rd February, 12 students of the Government Hindu School have been suspended and expelled.Free Press

COLLEGE PRINCIPAL'S DEMAND

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

It is understood that the Principal of the Bethune College, Calcutta has demanded a written apology from the resident students of the College.—Free Press.

BANGALORE CHIEF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

BANGALORE, Feb. 7.

The Chief Municipal Council has adopted a censure motion protesting against the conduct of the Chief Executive Officer of the City Municipality and condemning his action in not closing the Municipal office on February 3 as directed by them.

With reference to the above resolution the Chief Executive Officer said that in not observing the hartal he had never violated the rules governing the Municipal Administration. There was no byelaw saying that every resolution of the Council should be carried out, and in a question of this nature he felt, would amount to a display of political passion. Under the circumstances he had to refer the whole matter to the Government for sanction.—A.P.

MR. PRAKASAM AT RAJAHMUNDRY

DEMANDS ENQUIRY INTO FIRING ON HARTAL DAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 7.

Sjt. Prakasam's first visit to Rajahmundry yesterday, after his heroic exploit at Madras, on the 3rd instant in exposing his breast to the police guns, was marked by scenes of unprecendented enthusiasm in the town. He addressed a huge public meeting in the evening at the Sraddhanand Ghat, and his speech was punctuated with cheers every five minutes "Hartal in Madras and in India", he said "was a grand success and even though Mahatma Gandhi was sittin silent at Sabarmati, the whole country showed that by Mahatma Gandhi's weapon of hartal they could carry on peacefully." He pleaded for a searching and impartial enquiry by the Congress into the origin of the trouble, at Madras particularly, as to the shedding of innocent blood by the Police firing and as to how innumerable stones could be found in front of the Madras Law College Police Station. Amidst deafening cheers the meeting was dissolved at 8 p.m.

DEMAND FOR INDIAN GOODS

PROPAGANDA TO POPULARISE TEA IN GERMANY

LONDON, Feb. 6.

A Report on publicity work undertaken by the office of the Indian Trade Commissioner between 1st April 1927 and 30th Nov. 1927 shows that India participated in twelve international fairs and exhibitions at a total cost of £900. 300 enquiries from various countries were received by the Indian stall at Leipzig Fair, several in connection with non-exhibited articles. It is strongly indicated that propaganda in favour of the tea trade can be launched in Germany. Two hundred enquiries from Milan embraced especially Shellac, arts, crafts, woolen carpets, rugs, oilseeds, raw cotton kapok and cotton prints. The report concludes that the market for Indian condiments and curries is considerably developing in the United Kingdom but only to a small extent on the continent. —Reuters' Special Service.

RESURVEYING OF SAHARA

NECESSITY OF CHANGING PRESENT MAPS

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Rugby.—Three young Englishmen Francis and Peter Rodd sons of Sir Rennell Rodd late British Ambassador at Rome and Agustus Courtauld have returned to Engeand after many months spent in resurveying the Sahara. They travelled by camel and their equipment included a specially designed portable wireless set. With this they picked up time signals by means of which they fixed the latitude and longtitude of mountains and valleys and found the existing maps in many cases inaccurate. The maps made are being presented to the Royal Geographical Society The Touareg nomadic tribes encountered by the travellers were invariably friendly.

BENGAL COUNCIL

SWARAJIST ABSTENTION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The spring session of the Bengal Legislative Council met at 3 p.m. today in the Town Hall, the Rajo of Santosh presiding. There was a very thin house. The Swarajists in accordance with the Congress mandate having abstained themselves even Mr. J. L. Banerjee who had given notice of an adjournment motion to drawattention to the Police conduct during Friday's hartal was not present.

At the outset the President made a statement regarding the complaint made in the last Council as to the opportunity allowed to the members to put supplementary questions.—Free Press.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION SEQUEL

PETITION IN AHMEDABAD COURT

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5.

Mr. Vrijlal Gopaldas Patel, a candidate in the last Municipal Elections in Shahpur Ward has filed an application in the court of the District Judge praying that the election of the successful candidate Mr. Pirojshaw Karanjawalla be set aside on the ground that he indulged in practices, in connection with the voting invalidating his election.—A. P.

ANONYMOUS DONATION

TO BE APPLIED TO REDEEM NATIONAL DEBT

LONDON Feb. 6.

A benefaction officially described as of "an unprecedented character" has been anonymously made to the Treasury in the shape of £50000 to be held in trust for the nation to accumulate for a long period of years and ultimately to be applied to reduction of the national debt The donation has been lodged with the bankers, Baring Brothers, through whom Mr. Churchill has warmly thanked the benefactor.—Reuter.

EMPIRE STEEL INDUSTRY

REORGANISATION WILL TAKE SEVERAL MONTHS

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Toronto.—In connection with rumours of merger of all steel companies in Canada, the new President of British Empire Steel Corporation states that the question of merger is not contemplated and reorganisation of the British Empire Steel Corporation will take several months.—Reuter's Special Service.

KING AMANULLAH WITNESSES TANK MANOEUVRES

BECOMES ASSOCIATE-MEMBER OF SCIENCE ACADEMY

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Versailles.—King Amanullah accompanied by Prince Tawabtarzi and French and Afghan officers witnessed tank manoeuvres at Satory camp. The colonial section of th Acadamic of Sciences has made King Amanullah a foreign associate-member.—Reuter's Special Service.

PRAYER BOOK CONTROVERSY.

CRITICAL SESSION OF BISHOPS CLERGY AND LAITY

LONDON, Feb. 6.

One of the most fateful and critical sessions of the Church Assembly began in the Churchhouse at Westminster to decide about the amended prayerbook. The assembly consists of 43 representatives of the House of Bishops, 318 clergy and 352 laity. Public galleries were packed. The Archbishop of Canterbury reported the fate of the original proposals which had been approved of by the Assembly last year. The Bishop of St. Edmundsbury, Ipswhich said that although he supported the prayer book measure, which, the House of Commons had rejected, he was unable to support the amended measure which still contained reservation provisions certain to be again rejected by the House of Commons. Lord Hugh Cecil who insisted that Church, and not Parliament, alone was competent to determine things spiritual was constantly interrupteds. The Archbishop of York appealed to the Assembly to exercise self-restraint. Three houses of the Assembly will to-morrow separately discuss the measure.—Reuters' Special

EX-MAHARAJA AND MISS MILLER

LEAVING CEYLON FOR INDIA

COLOMBO, Feb. 7.

The latest information from Nuwara Eliya indicates that the ex-Maharajah of Indore and Miss Miller will leave for India in a day or two by overland route for the purpose of Miss Miller's conversion to Hinduism.—A.P.

SOCIAL WORKER DEAD.

MANGALORE, Feb. 5.

The death has occurred of Rao Saheb K. Ranga Rao, the founder of the South Kanara Depressed Classes Mission, who established schools and colonies for educating and uplifting the depressed classes of South Kanara.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES OPEN FIRM

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

In the Calcutta share market.—Jute shares opened firm, but Howrahs and Clives quoted lower rates at the close. Cottons remained neglected. Coals had a moderate enquiry. Miscellaneous were without any special feature. Teas had a moderate volume of doing at steady rates. Government securities were quiet.

Government Securities.—G. P. 5 per cent Loan (1945-55) 106/9; 6 per cent Bonds (1930) 103/4. 6 per cent U. P. Bonds 105/0.

Banks.—Central 26/12. 27 Imperial 1412/8. 1420.

Railways.—Almadpore Katwa 73. Baraset Bairhat 84; Hoshiarpore Doab 96/8; S. L. Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpore 178/8; Hardwar Dehra 119. 120.

Jutes.—Auckland 40478. Alliance 690/8; Barnagor 307; 305. Bally 336; Budge Budge 648. Cheviot. Byjo Craig 7/2. Clive 52|8, 52|6, 52|7; Caledonian 770, 774; Dalhousie 613|8 606; Empire 68|8, 67|12; Gourepore 1010; Howrah 67|4, 67|7, 66|12, 66|10, 66|12; Kelvin 965; E. L. 955; I. E. Lansdowne 364, 357|8; National 35|8, 35|10; Northbrook 75|12, 76|8; Orient 323; Presidency 18|9; Standard 593; Suverly 9, 9|4; Union 893.

Coals:—Union 22.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 18|8, 18|12, 18|6; Indian Iron and Steel 19|10, 19|8. Hessian 18|4; Rawjute 63|13.

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

Under Sub-Section 2, Section 49, Government of India Act His Excellency the Governor has directed that businesses allotted to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Law Member, Government of Madras, be transacted during his temporary absence on private business by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Usmon Sahib, Home Member, in addition to his own duties.—A.P.

NO EQUAL STATUS POSSIBLE!

(Continued from previous page.)

was unsatisfactory. The Commissioners have also satisfied themselves by the fact that many resolutions in favour of boycott avoid any explicit statement on the exclusion of membership of Indians from the Commission as main causes and instead make it out that representative Indian opinion will have no equal and effective opportunities of shaping the conclusions of the Commission. After a full review of all the circumstances and in view of the moral undertakings given to the Labour Party to satisfy the Party's expressed wishes in regard to responsible association of Indian opinion; Sir John Simon and his colleagues, it is understood, have decided to invite the Central Legislature to elect a Committee of seven, chosen from its ranks or outside which would sit with the Commission, through all stages of enquiry on a perfectly equal status and footing to be invited to submit its report along with the Commission's Report. Conversations in political circles show that the leaders are disinclined to commit themselves in any manner on a hypothetical formula but sufficient indications are evident that if these expectations materialise, the Commission's offer would be considered on its merits by the All-Party Convention which meets shortly and which would be competent to give a lead to the political parties in the Legislature as to what their attitude should be."

NO FETISH OF COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP.

"More than one leader, who was interviewed, said to the representative of the Free Press of India that we cannot consider hypothetical formulas. No one believes in making a fetish of membership of the Commission. But we do make a fetish of the right of Indians to effectively determine the Indian Constitution. If this right is secured not merely in name but in substance, then there would be no desire to pursue the boycott policy merely for the sake of boycott. Our Boycott Stand is a declaration to the Government of our absolute lack of faith in the bona-fides of the Government. If the Commission is able to establish its bona-fides, independent of the Government, which being the Royal Commission and thus superior to the mere creations of the Central or Imperial Government, they are in a position to do, they can be assured of a fair hearing. No Indian leader can promise more than this as any decision in order to be effective, will have to be an All-Party decision. The sooner the Commission discloses its cards the better for all. The Commission's decision, it is understood, has been communicated to the India Office and it is expected that replies would have been received and an announcement would be made not later than Wednesday next. It is likely that the announcement might be made on Tuesday itself, if necessary release intimation is received. The Commissioners, as a body, it is understood, are entitled to full credit for any liberal announcement they might make."—Free Press.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT ON COMMISSIONER

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The effectiveness with which the Simon Commissions are left in splendid isolation has been brought to the forefront by the stories that are current of the declined invitations to dinner by Mr. K. C. Roy to the members of the Commission. It is, said that the Commissioners find themselves socially isolated as much as if they are in any segregation camp.—Free Press.

MR. PATEL TO BOYCOTT SIMON SEVEN?

PERHAPS "HE WILL NOT BE PRESENT

The "Evening News" correspondent of Delhi, writing on February 7, says:—

"The President and non-official members of the Council of State are meeting Sir John Simon and other Royal Commissioners at their chamber this morning to show them over the building.

There has been a report that Mr. V. J. Patel declined to receive the Royal Commissioners at the Assembly Chamber, but Mr. Patel informs me that the allegation is not correct, though, he says, if they go there after visiting the Council of State Chamber, he will not be present.

HINDU MAHASABHAS DECISION ON SIMON COMMISSION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha has resolved to boycott the Simon Commission, but has laid down that in pursuance of this policy, members of the legislatures belonging to the Hindu Sabha should not abstain from attending the Councils or taking part in normal business.—A.P.

Bert Hinckler, mentioned yesterday, started from Croydon at dawn.—Reuter.

Cairo.—King Fuad is laying on Tuesday the foundation stone of the new Egyptian University at Giza covering about ninety acres, including residential quarters.—Reuter.

Washington.—The Franco-American arbitration treaty has been signed.—Reuter

"ISLAMIC PARTY" IN ASSEMBLY.

SIR ZULFIKAR ALI TO LEAD.

A PRO-GOVERNMENT BLOC.

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

A handful of Muslim members of the Central Legislature, who have not so far adopted any party label are now busy forming a Muslim party to safeguard Muslim interests in the Assembly and the Council of State. Mr. Fazal Rahimtulla of Bombay had originally tried to form such a party at a tea-party he gave to a number of Muslim members on February 2. It is understood that he intended to commit the new party to the boycott of the Simon Commission. Apprehending his attitude beforehand, some members of the Lahore Muslim League who had always loyally stood by Government in opposing popular sections of the Legislature, with Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khani M.L.A., as their President convened a meeting yesterday and informal discussions took place to start "an Islamic party of the Central Legislature." It was pointed out that even Government officials who were Muslims should join the party and this proposal was carried by 6 votes against 5.

PRESIDENT IN MINORITY.

The President of the meeting, Sir Zulfiqar Ali, being in a minority, it is learnt, from a reliable source, he raised the importance of his presidency whereby he asserted he would vote twice and, unhesitatingly recorded his vote for the second time, making it six in all. The party, it is understood, then invaded Mr. Coatman's room and sought his advice. The Publicity Officer is reported to have advised them not to ask Government officials to join the party to which they then readily agreed.

MEMBERSHIP OF PARTY.

To-day Mr. Ghaznavi took the earliest opportunity to announce the formation of a Central Muslim Party, in the Assembly, with Sir Zulfiqar as its leader. Eleven Muslim members have so far joined the new party. They are, Shah Nawaza Suhrawardy, A. H. Ghaznavi, S. A. Ahmed Zulfiqur Ali Khan, Anwaml Azim Ismail Khan, Abdul Kayum, Sayyad Hussain Shah Sayyad Raja Buksh and Mohomed Yamin Khan. Judging from the political predilections of the members it may safely be predicted that the party will be with the Government in all their measures, including co-operation with the Simon Commission.

CHIEF MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

A DISCLAIMER

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

The Associated Press is authorised to contradict the report in Monday's "Justice" that the Chief Minister had resigned and that His Excellency the Governor is considering the matter.—A.P.

"GUARDIAN" ON DONOUGH MORE COMMISSION

CONTRAST WITH "EMOTION STORM" IN INDIA

LONDON, Feb. 7.

"A Ceylonese is distinctly less interested than an Indian in abstract political ideas and does not feel impelled to risk the Island's prosperity in order to vindicate their right to be governed by his compatriots," is the opinion expressed by "The Manchester Guardian" in a leader on the investigations of the Donoughmore Commission.

In this connection, the paper contrasts the calm atmosphere in which the Commission has been working with the "emotional storm" roused in India by the appointment of the Simon Commission. "The Guardian" considers that the arrangement which apparently represents the general view as sufficient at present and by which two or three members of legislature may be taken into the Governor's Executive Council, is not likely to be satisfactory for long. "It is difficult, to feel confident that a pure democracy will ever give good results in the Island while so extradinary a proportion of its wealth and industry is under foreign control."—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Cape Town.—The appeal made by Sir D'arcy Lindsay for the exclusion of Indians from the White Labour Clause of the Liquor Bill which has been given prominence by the "Cape Times." has aroused fery great interest.

Reuter understands on good authority that the spirit of the South African agreement will be maintained. Mr. Tileman Roos will confer with Mr. Sastri to-day, and the Cabinet will review the position in every aspect. It appears certain that the offending clause will be dropped or left to the open vote of the House and rejected.—Reuter.

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INDIAN PRINCES AND BRITAIN

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF RELATIONS NECESSARY.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S BOLD UTTERANCE.

An important speech was delivered by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, at a banquet at Patiala in honour of the members of the Indian States Enquiry Committee in which he summed up the views of the Chiefs on the work which the Committee had in hand.

He was gratified by the personnel of the Committee and eulogised individually the members of the Committee characterising Sir Harcourt a wise and statemenlike friend of the Princes whose experience in the filling of high positions, calling for tact, sympathy, discretion and firmness was probably unique in India.

"DEEPLY ATTACHED TO EMPIRE."

His Highnes said one sentiment which animated in common the Indian Princes, was their loyalty to the British connection proved beyond doubt by deeds as well as words. They were all deeply attached to the great Empire to which they belonged. There personal devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor was a living force in their lives.

The sanctity of Treaties and Engagements which formed guarantee of their position had been repeatedly and generously affirmed in the highest quarters. His Majesty the King-Emperor had himself gone so far as to declare that these treaties were "inviolate and inviolable". All this might be frankly, and indeed gratefully, admitted and yet the fundamental fact remained that the present position was causing among all them grave anxiety. If he were asked to explain this anxiety in one sentence he would say that since the treaties were concluded the world had not stood still and showed no signs of so doing. The forces which operated in the political sphere were dynamic rather than static in character.

WHAT MADE THEM UNEASY.

To be more precise the Government of India, as it existed to-day, was no longer a simple organisation controlled by a few definite personalities—which it was at the time their engagements with it were initiated. It had gathered vested interests and formulated definite conceptions of its policy. Therefore it happened that, while the sanctity of the treaties was a fundamental principle in relations between the Government of India and the States they were increasingly conscious that political practice as opposed to political theory, led inevitably to subordination of their interests to those of British India whenever the two came into conflict. The States were isolated, scattered, and found close combination difficult. The Government of India was a united centralised machine, always in a position in the last resort to cause its will to prevail. This, in brief, seemed to him one of the fundamental sources of the present uneasiness of the Princes.

They believed that political practice, dictated as it might be by the best of motives, threatened seriously to under mine certain of those rights and privileges which they had hitherto believed to be inviolably safeguarded by their treaties and engagements.

Continuing H. H. The Maharaja said moreover the treaties themselves were not, as a rule, ideal instruments, in this age, at least for the purposes which they were originally designed to serve. They had many gaps: they did not provide for many characteristic features of modern life; through these gaps the well nigh irresistible influence of the Government of India tended to percolate, thereby modifying as it seemed to Princes, many aspects of political relationship in a direction unfavourable to themselves, their autonomy, to the development of to their States and to the welfare of their subjects.

HELPLESS SPECTATOR.

Further the Government of India, as a natural tendency of all great corporations, advanced progressively from step to step. It consolidated its position, it proceeded to further lengths. Thus as years went by the Princes felt they were helpless spectators of a cumulative process which threatened to end disastrously for themselves. Their power for good in regard both to the Government of their own States and to their utility to the Empire as a whole were consequently diminishing.

It would be idle to deny that point was lent to many of these considerations by the reflection that the control of the present Government of India was passing more and more out of the hands of the power with whom they entered with treaty relations. "I should like to make plain here what has already been emphasised over and over again by myself and my brother Princes that we are not hostile to the aspirations of British India and that we have not the least desire to oppose them. We would plead for a fundamental consideration of the problem as to whether there be not room within the wide confines of this country for two sister polities, albeit dissimilar in size and in organisation, in one of which the democratic and in other monarchic principle, is established. In my judgment they can co-exist and work together for the common good of India."

ECONOMIC LOSS TO STATES.

Touching the economic sphere His Highness said that this, for obvious reasons demanded quite as much care and attention of the Committee as the political sphere. Tariff changes had been introduced in British India for the purposes of protection. Such policy, to which their assent had not been invited, affected them very badly. At present there was no machinery by which their voice could be heard effectively and the adjustment of difficulties between themselves and British India could be settled, save by administrative decision of the interested party, who, in this case, was also stronger. When he looked back at the history of relationship between the Indian States and the Government of India he was sometimes surprised to reflect how seriously the interests of the States had suffered.

He was not pleading for reversion to passed conditions and the denial of modern progress and any artificial archaism. The Princes looked not merely to the past and to the present but also to the future and they desired a constructive and progressive solution of their difficulties which would lay the foundation for a political adjustment, in which the right of both the parties were fully safeguarded.

SUZERAINTY OF BRITISH RECOGNISED.

They admitted the paramountcy of the British Government, but they believed that this paramountcy had in its origin a definitely circumscribed ambit and should be equally defined in its operation. Some might think that it would be well for India if there were no States. He did not agree with that opinion, but believed that the presence of States was a factor that made for the welfare of India as a whole. Of one thing he was clear and that was that the States did in fact exist and he would urge that consequences of their existence must be fully recognised. If among these consequences were certain restrictions upon powers which Government of India today claimed to exercise of formulating and carrying into execution far-reaching policies applicable to every inch of Indian soil and substitution in certain spheres of diplomatic negotiation for administrative fiat the fact might be regretted, but ought not to be ignored.

Further if the existence of the States might ultimately impose restrictions upon the future machinery of Government once again the situation must be frankly and boldly faced.

Concluding His Highness said that between the British Crown and the States there existed sacred ties of obligation mutually pledged, and the States had discharged their side of the obligation without hesitation, never counting the cost. They were asking and not asking too much when they looked to Britain to stand by her word as the Princes had so often stood by theirs. But they believed profoundly that there was a real necessity of rearrangement of relations as they obtained in practice. They believed this because they were convinced that only by such rearrangement would they be able to discharge those obligations in the highest measure of their capacity.

WHITE MANOEURVES IN EAST AFRICA.

(Continued from page 6.)

granted some three years ago, but the Kenya Government are so much engrossed in the administrative work for the total elimination of His Majesty's law-abiding Indian subjects that the foundation stone of the School is not yet laid down to the date of writing. Students appearing for the London Matric, are made to accommodate themselves in 'kitchens' and 'bathrooms' of 10' x 10' where they are compelled to recreate and refresh their memories with class studies! On the other hand, an annual super-tax of Shs. 30, exclusively for educational purposes, has been imposed on the Indian community. This, added to the non-native Poll Tax, now amounts to Shs. 50 (approximately Rs. 33) a year which is leviable on the poorest of Indian, no matter whether he be a petty shop-keeper, grocer, clerk or a wealthy merchant.

The introduction of the Shop Hours' Act has brought a depression in Indian Trade with the result that the stability of many of the shop-keepers is at stake. Poor hard-worked people, who number of years ago, domiciled in the Colony, when perhaps Lord Delamere and his lieutenants scarcely knew which side of the world Kenya Colony was situated, have now to look in despair when they realise that their immense interests are jeopardised.

There are various other genuine grievances, but volumes would hardly suffice to give an adequate expression of our sufferings. The above would be sufficient for the moment to enthrill the hearts of those interested in Kenya affairs. Instead of gaining our rights of equal status, which we are entitled to by virtue of our being the first immigrant race who opened up the Colony, we are being denied even elementary justice and sympathy at the hands, not of the White insurrectionists, but also of His Majesty's Government.

(To Be Continued).

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ALLEGED POLICE HOOLIGANISM

INNOCENT PERSONS ARRESTED?

POLICE MISAPPREHENSION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Mr. Rama Prasad Mukerjee has issued the following statement to the Press:—

This morning at about 9, when I was standing on the roadside verandah on the first floor of my house, I found that a sergeant began to strike a man with his fist from behind; after a few blows had been dealt, the man fell down. Babu Pratap Chandra Guha Roy was near by. He at once came up to the fallen man and asked the sergeant why he had assaulted the man without any provocation. Another sergeant appeared on the scene, and there was some hustling. At that time, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Banerjee, Deputy Superintendent, came in a motor car and I at once came down and informed him that a person had been attacked by the sergeant without any provocation and from the way the fists were dealt on the back of the head, it would have ended more seriously. I was requesting him to enquire into the matter when other persons also joined in their demand for stopping such attacks. Instead of doing this Mr. Banerjee asked the sergeant to arrest us and take us to the police station. Babu Pratap Chandra Guha Roy, Babu Sjambhunath Banerjee, my two brothers, Uma Prasad and Benuprasad and myself were marched off to the thana. We were detained for about half an hour when Babu Lalit Mohan Sen and a band of young men were also ushered in the thana. In the meantime, there appeared before the thana a large number of people highly excited. Pratap Babu and myself were told to try to pacify the people. On our going out we were told by the people that brickbats and a 'katari' had been thrown on them from the police building. The police officers were at once informed of this. Mr. Banerjee came in at that time and told us that he did not know me and I had been sent up under a misapprehension. He expressed his regret and requested me to go back with my brothers. I informed him that I had been arrested with Pratap Babu and other gentlemen and we could not go back without the other gentlemen. After an hour's stay at the thana we were told we were not under arrest and all of us were allowed to leave. There were others also who had been arrested before us and they were immediately after allowed to leave. After this, the majority of the people dispersed and I came back to my house.

INNOCENT SERVANTS BELABOURED.

About 10-30 a.m. when I was inside my house, I heard a great uproar in my compound. Coming out, I found to my utter surprise, that a large number of sergeants, Gurkhas and constables were in my compound running about and belabouring my servants. As soon as I came out these people went out, but only after injuring the scalp of an old servant of mine and belabouring my driver and my darwans too. Mr. Banerjee was just outside my gate at that time and I took my wounded servants to him and asked him how he could allow these people to trespass into my house and behave in the way that they had done. I asked him to get the names of the culprits at once. He advised me to send the servants to the hospital at once. After giving first-aid, I sent the servant and the driver to the hospital and had them attended to. Within five minutes, a whistle was blown and all the trespassers entered buses and disappeared. The servant got high fever this afternoon.—Free Press.

LATE NABHA MAHARANI'S WILL.

ARGUMENTS IN COURT CONCLUDED

DEHRA DUN, Feb. 6.

The hearing of the probate proceedings in respect of the alleged will of the late Maharani of Nabha was resumed to-day before Mr. Allen, District Judge, Saharanpur. Sir Hari Singh Gour continued his address on behalf of the caveator, the Maharaja of Nabha. He pointed out what he described as suspicious circumstances surrounding the execution of the will. Miss Sharp, the trusted nurse of the deceased lady, who was at the latter's bedside at the time of the execution of the will, had not been called. Not a syllable had been said to remove suspicion which was strengthened by the secrecy, the absence of independent advice, the non-registration of the will and its concealment till it was forced into light by the Maharaja's application under the Caveators' Act. It was admitted that during the whole of July the Maharani had to be revived by the administration of oxygen, sometimes for half a day at a stretch. The signature on the will was itself sufficient to condemn it. It showed that the Maharani had completely lost her memory and that her hand moved while her mind was a blank. Counsel contended that it was incumbent on Sardar Gurdial Singh in whose charge the lady lived and died, to satisfy the Court that he at any rate had done all that was humanly possible to prevent the commission of murder. As an ex-judicial officer he should have known what to do. He should have informed the District Magistrate. He did not even inform the Maharaja. It was a unique case in the history of crime.

Counsel for the petitioner, Pundit Mohunlal, briefly replied.

The Court will deliver judgment probably on the 8th instant.—A. P.

ANGLO-SOUTH AFRICAN TESTS

FIFTH AND LAST COMMENCES

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Durban.—Commencement was made today with the fifth and the last of the Anglo-South African Tests in bright weather. Wicket was fairly fast. Deane won the toss on the fifth successive occasion in the series, thus equalling the record held by Noble and Jackson. The English team were put in first. At lunch time, England had made ninety-two for one wicket.

(Later).—Thanks to an excellent hundred by Tyldesley, England carried the score to 216 for three before the tea interval was taken. But on resuming the rest of team collapsed, the whole side being out for 282. Hammond made 66. Nupen took five wickets for 83. South Africa had made six runs without the loss when the stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter's Special.

ESSEX POLICEMAN'S MURDER

CLUES BEING DISENTANGLED

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Frederick Guy Browne and William Kennedy were charged to-day at the South-western Police Court and remanded in custody for murder of a police constable in September last on a lonely road in Essex, where the policeman's body was found early one morning. He had been shot through the eyes, presumably by motor bandits. The police who have since then been very busy disentangling clues, arrested Browne and Kennedy a week ago on the charge of stealing a motor car at Tooting last November.—Reuter's Special.

SUCCESSFUL HARTAL AT SATARA

Satara enthusiastically and peacefully carried out the Simon Commission hartal programme recommended by the Benares Conference. An orderly procession was led through the main streets by the Hindi Seva Dal and Tilak National School; party leaders of all shades of public opinion following. Most of the public institutions and all shops and the bazar were closed. In the evening, a monster open air public meeting, presided over by Dadasahib Karandikar, was held in the open space opposite the palace. Resolutions condemning the Commission and urging a complete boycott were unanimously carried. The intense public feeling on the Simon boycott was more than fully illustrated as people of all classes, including the depressed, voluntarily joined hands to make it a complete success. Prominent amongst the depressed class people was the municipal councillor, Mr. Rambhao Dhor, who supported the boycott.

5H WEEK

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The so-called theory of "the survival of the fittest" has become a hard fact protruding itself more and more in the economic condition at the present day. With such facts before us, have we ever paused to consider the position of our lame brothers and sisters in the race, not for supremacy, not for luxury, but for the bare necessities of life? If we think for one moment how they are handicapped in this race for existence we must welcome heartily anything that can help to lessen the unequal balance against them.

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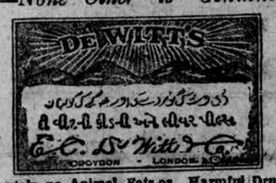

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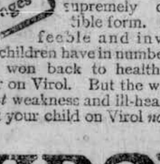

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YOUTH-MO[illegible]T IN AHMEDA[illegible]D.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will be kind enough to publish the following impressions and observations on the Youth Week celebrations in Ahmedabad which were recently over, as they will convey to those of your readers interested in the progress of the Youth Movement in India some idea as to how it is faring in this city, they will also promote an understanding of ideals of the young men of this part of the country with those of the other parts of the country.

The Youth Week Committee which organised the programme had published it beforehand and from what one could judge from it, one felt that they had decided to celebrate the week in a general and a non-committal manner of a social organization and had ignored all propagandist matter on the programme relying upon dramatic concerts and public speeches of very non-committal nature for its success. The young men for whom the week was celebrated had very little scope of asserting their ideals either in demonstrations or organization and give their message to the country so that she may know how far they have progressed for her regeneraton. This was rather regrettable as it defeated the ultimate purpose of the celebrations.

This is not to say that dramatic concerts or speeches were not necessary or successful, but they failed to promote the ultimate ideal behind the Youth Movement which is now raging all over the world that of the youth speaking his own mind and contribute his own quota to the big march of the world progress.

The week here opened with an inspiring inaugural address from Mr. C. F. Andrews who exposed his simple and Ruskinian philosophy and taught the youth to make their lines simple, beautiful and at the same time useful by taking the pathway of nature and service. This was really an inspirnig call to the Youth who remained silent and only waited upon the elders at the doors or peeped from the terrace above where Mr. Andrews was speaking, in the terrace below where there was "Anand Bazar" to experience a relief from the elderly atmosphere and wander among their female colleagues waiting at the stalls to lure them of their little wealth. "Bazar" was a success economically but the youth one felt was still at the doors and the stalls and the elders still at the healm of affairs.

The dramatic concerts which were provided were successes from their own point of view, ladies and children proving especially efficient and smart in the art of acting and all that makes it interesting "Sita", a Gujerati interpretation of a Bengali play by Dwijendralal Roy and Laxmi, a satire on luck, adopted from English demanded and showed remarkable progress in acting and expression by children's day was a real treat as they outlined their elder sisters out and out in the same art. "Nag Daman", a mythological fantasy, was a genuine and an original piece of acting and music and displayed the childish art of the rarest kind on the stage. The "mock parliament" which intervened was only a partial success the rhetoric and oration to be flung on the audience was all over the widows. Thanks to stamping and thumping the time was passed merrily on the day. The various presidents on the various days spoke very little or could speak very little and went away with more or less formal speeches.

On the whole one felt total absence of the voice of the youth coming out frankly or boldly on any subject vital to the interest of the progress of their country or themselves so as to help the Youth Movement to strengthen itself all over the world. This was an irony or a puzzle which nobody could understand or solve. Perhaps for aught one knows the Ahmedabad is discontented or over-exhausted. At least there is some trouble which let us hope will disappear next year.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTISINDHU.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 26.

BOMBAY'S SUCCESSFUL HARTAL

WHAT MADE THOUSANDS OF WORKERS JOIN?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sure I am voicing a universal feeling in Bombay especially among the youth that your journal has done yeoman's service to the cause of boycott and hartal ever since the appointment of the Simon Commission was announced. You have very tactfully endeavoured to keep all boycotters in one fold and induce the so-called waverers to come in it. You have also made certain useful and constructive suggestions like adopting the boycott of selected British goods and educating public opinion regarding the Swaraj Constitution now under discussion. From your to-day's leader regarding Bombay's hartal and public meeting, I also find that you have associated yourself with Mr. N. C. Kelkar's suggestion to extend the boycott to even informal and social intercourse with the Simon Seven.

All this is, no doubt, very good. Your reports of the Bombay hartal are most appreciated and held up as the best in other quarters and withhold from just those who have very conspicuously endeavoured for the last one month to awaken the workers and enlist their support in this movement in such an active manner. They were members of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, like Messrs. Jhabvala, Joglekar, Nimbkar, Mirajkar and others. A recognition of the Party's services, if not of these individuals in at least as prominent a manner as of others would be only fair. At least that is the feeling of the youths of Bombay and I am merely saying what a number of them have already said. I hope you will not deny expression to this view in your columns in the name of fairness only.—Yours, etc.,

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INDIA THROUGH EUROPEAN EYES.

LESS RACE PREJUDICE IN LATIN WORLD.

NEED FOR INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU

VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL CONTACT.

In the course of an address at the International House, New York, under the auspices of the Hindustan Association of America, Rev. Dr. J. T. Sunderland presiding, Dr. Taraknath Das, the distinguished scholar, said:—

Although the Anglo-Saxon World is most interested in India, and some section of it is very actively engaged in forming international opinion to justify their stand against Indian aspirations, I shall not discuss this phase of the question. Therefore I shall give my attention to the views of the Latin World Tutonic World, Slavic World, Scandinavian World and the League of Nations regarding India.

"THE LATIN WORLD AND INDIA."

The Latin World, i.e., the French, the Italian and the Spanish peoples and those who are influenced by Latin culture, form a very important factor of the world; and their influence is bound to grow. "Then again these people do not cherish race-prejudice to such an extent as other Western people do." At the outset, it must be taken into consideration that the Latin peoples have the tradition of being in contact with India from very ancient times—even before the Christian era. The Latin peoples were the pioneers in establishing Indo-European relations.

France has played the most significant role in the field of world civilization. It was the French thought and ideals that inspired Thomas Jefferson to pen the immortal document of "the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America," and it was France who acted really as a Godmother to the Republic of the United States of America. As long as the United States exist, it will be a tribute to French civilization. France has indirectly brought into existence the independent States of Poland, Czecho-Slavia and others. To-day France is deeply interested in spreading the influence of her culture all over the world. France wants that scholars from all parts of the world may come to her and feel at home. Only recently the French Government has allotted sites (free of cost) in Paris to all nations who wish to establish centres for the students of their nationals. It is a great pity, so far as I know, that there will be no special centre for Indian students in Paris. Owing to the lack of foresight, the people of India and their leaders, their princes and merchant-princes have not seen the supreme necessity of establishing permanent cultural contact with France. There are Indian princes, who squander annually hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling in lavish luxury in Paris, but none has seen fit to take the step for building a centre for Indian students in Paris, although Japan and other nations such as Great Britain and United States are doing it for their students.

From the standpoint of World Politics French statesmen are interested in India although they may never say so. It is very natural for them to be so; because they have seen what the Indian soldiers did for France during the World War, particularly at the battle of Marne. They realise that the centre of gravity of World Politics has shifted to the Far East and to the Mediterranean; and no practical statesman can ignore the value of India's man-power, economic strength and strategic position, in the equation of future balance of power. "But, do you know of any one of India's politicians who are thinking of the future destiny of India in terms of international relations?"

FASCISTS' INTEREST IN INDIA.

Fascist Italy is generally looked upon with suspicion by many Indian, but after a very careful study and interviews with various Italian statesmen, I have come to the conclusion that Fascist Italy has great interest in establishing closer cultural, economic and political connection with India. First of all, it should be borne in mind that Fascist Italy is not interested in anything or any nation on purely sentimental basis. Italy needs British support to secure further territories in Africa and Near East, whereas Great Britain needs Italian support very badly in the Mediterranean and the Near East. Thus Italy is practically an ally of Great Britain and her foreign policy affects adversely some of the peoples of the Islamic World. However it was in the International Philosophical Congress held in Italy that Indian philosophers such as Professor Das Gupta and others were given recognition on equal footing. It was Italy which took the initiative of sending a cultural mission to "Indian India," by sending the foremost Italian scholars to the Viswa Bharati and the Italian universities presented a library of Italian literature to the same institution. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's reception in Italy by Premier Mussolini is something of great international significance. I was in Como, at the Volta Exposition, held in memory of the great Italian scientist, one of the fathers of electricity, and India was represented by two Indian physicists of repute—Professors Bose and Shah—in the International Congress of Physicists, Italy is anxious to receive scholars from other lands and Indian students are welcome to Italian Universities; and it is not very difficult for accomplished Indian artists to secure exceptional opportunity to finish education in fine arts. Rome is the home of the International Agricultural Institute where practically all nations of the world are represented. Italian interest on the question of Immigration problem, Opium Evil, Codification of Private Laws as well as other matters present opportunity for India's collaboration in the cultural field.

Some two years ago when I was in Italy after my visit to Germany, Austria, France and Switzerland, I felt that it was only a question of time when Italy will have a mandate for Syria which France will be glad to get rid of. It seems that before long Italy will secure control of Syria. If that happens a section of Indian politicians, who only think in terms of "extra-territorial patriotism" would be bitterly opposed to friendly relations between Italy and India; "but the nationalist India must learn to think in terms of "Indian interest first" and they should realise that India will have nothing to gain by following an anti-Italian policy."

Spain and Portugal are the mother countries of the Latin American republics. Spain is going through a new awakening, and her influence is bound to grow in all parts of the world, particularly in the Latin American countries. In the field of world economies and world politics, the influence of South African Republics is bound to be on the ascendency. Spanish people are favourably inclined towards the aspirations of the people of India. If cultural, economic and political relations are developed between the Spanish-speaking world and India, it may help in solving Indian Immigration Question. In South American countries there is no race-prejudice and millions of Indians can live there with honour and dignity and they will find opportunity to give unfettered expression to their ability in all fields of human activity.

On the whole, there is less race prejudice in the Latin World; and the Indian students will find a far more congenial atmosphere in France, Italy and Spain to study than in other parts of the Western World. Of course there is the language difficulty; but that should be overcome by Indian students by studying French, Italian and Spanish, and above all French.

GERMANY AND INDIA.

It is universally recognized that of all the Western nations, German people have been deeply interested in Indian (Hindu) thought. During the last twenty-five years more books on Sanskrit literature and various schools of Hindu philosophy have been published in Germany than in India. German interest in Indian culture is tremendous; and Indian scientists, poets, and scholars are given the heartiest hospitality by the cultured Germans.

German industrialists realize the importance of India better than any other people. Before the World War, Germany was on the road to commercial ascendency in India. It caused real rivalry between Great Britain and Germany. During the World War, Great Britain carried on propaganda all over the world to the effect that one of the German War Aims was to conquer India. Even when the World War was over, certain restrictions were imposed for five years against Germany starting any business in India. It is to the interest of German industrialists and merchants to promote economic and commercial co-operation whenever it is possible.

At the present time, Germany has no political ambition in Asia; she knows that she can never secure a foothold in Asia, without creating certain conditions which would be dangerous to her own real interests. It is generally recognized in Germany that politically free India will be an asset to Germany from the commercial point of view; and from the standpoint of international relations freedom of India will increase Germany's power and influence in World Politics, whereas it will decrease the power of the present colonial Powers of the West.

Germany knows that it was Indian forces that destroyed the Turkish forces in Arabia. The fall of Turkey was the beginning of the end of the German Empire. Germany realizes the menace of the Indian soldiers, fighting for Great Britain. During the recent years, after the French occupation of the Ruhr, Germany realized the difficulty of the helpless and disarmed Indian people and then she had to follow the tactics of the disarmed—the Non-violent Non-co-operation. To-day partially disarmed Germany has no control over her national defence; defeated Germany, bound to pay an enormous sum for reparations, does not enjoy the full control over her finance and Germany has not the full freedom of choosing a foreign policy, lest it may bring about the wrath of the former enemy powers which might destroy the possibility of her quick recovery. However, it is certain that Germany will recover her position as a great power when Austria and Germany will be united as one nation of more than 70 millions of forward-looking and hard-working people. It is generally hoped that the future relations with the Tutonic World and the Orient will be based upon understanding and justice.

During the World War, malicious lies were spread about Germany and the spirit of German culture, and now Germany is anxious to redeem herself in the eyes of the world. So German educational institutions are welcoming foreign students, and they are doing all that is possible to spread German culture. Japan of all nations, has fully realised the significance of it and the German-Japanese Institute has been established in Berlin. Germany is thinking in terms of Young Asia, the free Asia of the future. Under the circumstances, except some of the opportunist officials, the leaders of Germany in the field of culture, industry, and politics look with sympathetic interest upon the peoples of the East, particularly India. Although Indian soldiers fought against Germany during the World War, the German people do not bear any grudge against any individual Indian; on the contrary during my long stay in various parts of Germany, I was accorded utmost consideration.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

Russian interest in India goes back to the days of Peter the Great. Due to Anglo-Russian rivalry of the past India had to suffer in many ways. A few years before the World War, because Russia joined hands with Great Britain in her Asiatic policy, the attitude of the Russian Government was anti-Indian. But with the advent of the Soviet Government in Russia, the situation has changed in India's favour.

Even during the regime of the Tsars, the Russian universities carried on Oriental studies on an elaborate scale. This has not been given up; on the contrary it has been intensified in every sense of the word. The Soviet Government is not satisfied to confine the work of Oriental studies carried on by eminent Russian scholars, but they have made special arrangements for Oriental students to study Russian history, literature and to train some Oriental students who would be imbued with Russian ideals.

For instance the establishment of the Sun Yat Sen University at Moscow, is to train Chinese young men and women and at the same time to spread Russian cultural and political influence in China. This activity of the Soviet leaders is often denounced as a special brand of propaganda and opposed to the interests of other nations. But after a close analysis we find that the Russian leaders are only trying to follow the path of the Americans, who have established the Tsung Wai University at Peking, maintained by the Boxer Indemnity Fund; and hundreds of American institutions have been established in China. The Boxer Indemnity Scholars in American Universities are instruments for promoting American culture and American interests in the Orient. Soviet Russian leaders are only trying to follow the footsteps of America and other nations in this particular matter.

Russian interest to attract the intelligentsia of India is seen in the invitation extended to the Indian leaders, journalists and educators to participate in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Government. Men like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Ramananda Chatterjee, Prof. K. T. Shah and others are not communists, but they were invited. Russia wants to remain on friendly terms with India. "Russia has not forgotten that it was during the Crimean War. Indian soldiers were for the first time brought to Europe by the British Government. Russia also knows very well that if there was not a serious unrest in India during 1919-1922, Indian troops would have swept through Persia to Black Sea regions. For her own self-interest, Russia is keenly alive to establish friendship with the people of India."

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES AND INDIA.

It is sufficient to mention that the interest of the Scandinavian countries in Indian thought and aspirations is genuine. They have shown their friendly attitude on every suitable occasion, by according proper recognition to Indian scholars such as conferring the Nobel Prize on Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. The Scandinavian countries are not imperialistic and they want to remain neutral in all international conflicts. Thus the public opinion of the Scandinavian people is a very valuable asset, "and from my personal experience I know that the British Government has carried on propaganda in Scandinavian countries to counteract all activities in favour of Indian freedom."

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"It has been rightly said by an Indian statesman that 'for the sake of India's political future and for all that is dear to us" India will tremendously gain by contributing to the formulation of the world opinion, which is bound to become a great force." No nation, which wishes to cultivate world public opinion, can ignore the institution of the League of Nations. India, as a member of the League, should utilise it to the fullest extent. But this is not being done by the Indian people. On the contrary India is in many ways being misrepresented in the League of Nations, because under the existing system the persons sent to the League to represent India, except on rare occasions, do not represent the Indian people and their aspirations, they act as mouth-pieces of the alien government. But this can be changed if the Indian people take a determined stand against the present method of selection of Indian representatives to the League of Nations. They should insist that none should be sent to the League to represent India who does not enjoy confidence of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

There should be established at Geneva an Indian Information Bureau, free from British Government or League control, and under the guidance of an able and recognized Indian leader, familiar with world politics. Some may contend that the establishment of an Indian Information Bureau will be of no value but that is not the case, and I have seen effects of agitation by representative Indians on two occasions e.g. the Opium Conferences and the International Labour Conferences. In the Opium Conferences, Sir John Campbell, representing India, made all kinds of absurd claims regarding the Indian opinion on the opium question. But when through my efforts a petition signed by Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Rev C. F. Andrews and many All-India Congress leaders representing at least a quarter of a million people was presented to the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, the British Government had to change its tactics. In fact two years after the incident and due to the pressure of international public opinion, the British Indian Government has agreed that within ten years it would stop exporting opium from India for any other purpose than strictly medicinal. Since then there are investigations going on in India, apparently to adopt some means to change British Indian Government's opium policy, so that it may meet Indian support. The either instance was the protest of the Indian Chamber of Commerce against the appointment of an Englishman to represent Indian employers in one of the International Labour Conferences. The protest was carried in in a more effective and businesslike manner by Hon. Mr. Haji. M.L.A. He raised the question of the validity of the credentials of the English gentleman who was sent by the British Government to represent the Indian employers. He raised such a howl in the local press and in the credential committee that the British Government had to take steps to defend its position. Due to the support extended by other Government delegates to the British Government, the Englishman was allowed to participate in the conference as a duly chosen delegate. But it should be noted that, since this incident the British Indian Government has shown anxiety to consult the wishes of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in selecting employers' delegate to the International Labour Conference.

In the League of Nations—its Secretariat, International Labour office—India is most inadequately represented although she pays annually a large sum of money towards the maintenance of the League. However, it is a matter of great measure to note that Dr. J. C. Bose, the eminent scientist, has been representing India in the League's section of International Intellectual Co-operation. It must be emphasised that under the present circumstances, India does not derive the full advantage of her membership in the League of Nations, because of the attitude of the British Indian Government and also because of the lack of international outlook among the Indian politicians.

INDIAN RESPONSIBILITY.

International public opinion is created through international contracts. Thus if the right kind of international public opinion regarding India is not in existence in the world, at least a fair share of the blame lies with India, for not establishing right kind of contacts. If we compare the number of Indian students, businessmen, politicians who are now abroad with those of the Chinese, it will be quite apparent that India is lagging far behind China. Thus there is enough room for re-doubling Indian energy to acquire and augment Indian efficiency and to establish right kind of international contacts. In certain parts of the world, the people of India are dubbed as "coolies," the blame is with the Indian people for not doing their share by sending out the very best of their men and women to all parts of the world.

In this connection, I must mention that to-day there are more Indian students in England than any other part of the world outside of India. According to the latest statement of Prof. Paranjpye there are at least on the average 1,500 students in English colleges and universities and they spend at the rate of no less than £30,000 a year. What is India gaining by them in an international way, in a cultural way and in the field of economic development of the country? The majority of these students are in English Universities to qualify themselves so that they will secure good positions in various departments of the Government of India. This is very important. But it is needless to emphasise that if 1,500 students were scattered in various Universities of continental Europe they would have done greater service to India by bringing about a closer and better contact with Europe and India culturally, economically and politically.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasise the point that if India wishes to gain respect from the world, if India wishes to secure recognition abroad, if India is to secure and preserve her interests abroad, Indian national efficiency must be increased and Indian universities should afford facilities in training young men and women in all foreign languages and should not restrict its activities in teaching English alone. Indian universities should send a large number of "Travelling Fellows" to foreign universities. It is also imperative to raise the standard of Indian Universities and to establish chairs on history and culture of other peoples—French, German, Italian, Russian, Chinese Japanese and of course American and English.

If you are interested as I take it that you are interested in promting cultural, economic as well political interests of India in an international scale then do all you can to spread correct information regarding India through every avenue of human activity, and particularly the universities of the world. You will meet with all kinds of obstacles, but you must work for the regeneration of India at home and abroad and you will receive support from all those who believe in world Peace, Human Rights and World Brotherhood."

KING AMANULLAH IN ROME.

Kings and Queens of Afghanistan and Italy snapped at the Quirinale during the Afghan King's visit to Rome. —Photo by G. S. A.

WHAT CHINA GAVE TO THE WEST.

PROF. SOOTHILL'S ADDRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Continuing at the Manchester University his course of lectures on China, Professor W.E. Soothill, who is Professor of Chinese at Oxford University, spoke on "China's contribution to the West." Mr. W. E. Thompson, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, was in the chair, and spoke of the Chamber's interest in the lectures.

Professor Soothill remarked that his address might perhaps more fittingly be entitled "Our debt to China." Among the things for which we were indebted to her he would first mention silk, which had been cultivated in China from prehistoric times, and which was essentially a Chinese discovery. Then there was tea. But for for that discovery we should have had no Dr. Johnson with his forty cups of tea a day and consequently no Boswell nor a "Dictionary of the English language." It was not until the sixth century that we found evidence of the use of tea in China. To the speaker, who could not think of a Chinese official or a Chinese teacher apart from his pot or cup of tea, it was difficult to imagine how Confucius or the scholars of old lived and wrote their books without it.

We were also indebted for china to the Chinese, who were the inventors of porcelain, and we were their debtors in the matter of art. Chinese pictorial art was very ancient, and there could no doubt that their design and drawings had had a remarkable influence in Western lands. The strength of Chinese pictorial art lay in its simplicity; it was suggested rather than presented.

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